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[MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1786. THE [VOL. III. NUMB. 135.]

VERMONT GAZETTE.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

Antiquities and curiosities of Poland, both natural and artificial.

THE frequent incursions of the Tartars and other barbarous nations into Poland, probably forced the women sometimes to leave their children exposed in the woods, where we must suppose they were nourished by bears and other wild beasts, otherwise it is difficult to account for their subsistence. It is certain that such beings have been found in the woods both of Poland and Germany, divested of all the properties of humanity but the form. When taken, they generally went on all fours, but it is said, that some of them have, by proper management, attained to the use of speech, but this perhaps may be questioned.

The Saltmines near the city of Cracow consist of wonderful caverns, several hundred yards deep, at the bottom of which are many intricate winding and labyrinths. Under the mountains adjoining to Kiow, in the deserts of Podolia, are several grottoes where a great number of human bodies are preserved, though buried a vast many years since, being neither so hard nor so black as the Egyptian mummies. Among them are two Princes in the habits they used to wear. It is thought that this preserving quality is owing to the nature of the ground which is dry and sandy. Poland can boast of few antiquities, as old Sarmatia was never perfectly known to the Romans themselves. Its artificial rarities are but few, the chief being the gold, silver & led enamel-vessels, presented by the kings & prelate of Poland, and preserved in the cathedral of Gnesna.

Cities, towns, forts and other edifices both public and private.

Warsaw lies on the Vistula, and almost in the centre of Poland. It is the royal residence, but though it contains many magnificent palaces and other buildings, besides churches and convents, it has little or no commerce. The same may be said of Cracow, which is the capital (tho' that honor is disputed by Warsaw) for we are told that notwithstanding it lies in the neighbourhood of the rich salt-mines, and is said to contain fifty churches and convents, its commerce is inconsiderable.

Dantzic is the capital of Polish Prussia, and is famous in history on many accounts, particularly that of its being formerly at the head of the Hanseatic association, commonly called the Hanse towns. It is situated on the Vistula, near five miles from the Baltic, and is a large, beautiful, populous city, its houses generally are five story high; and many of its streets are planted with Chesnut trees. It has a fine harbour and is still a most eminent commercial city, although it seems to be somewhat past its meridian glory, which was probably about the time that the President de Thou wrote his much esteemed *Historia sui Temporis*; wherein, under the year 1607, he so highly celebrates its commerce and grandeur. It is a republic with a small adjacent territory, about forty miles round it, under the protection of the King and the republic of Poland. Its magistracy and the majority of its inhabitants are Lutherans; altho' the Romanists and Calvinists are equally tolerated in it. It is rich and has twenty six parishes, with many convents and hospitals, & supposed to contain near 200,000 inhabitants. Its own shipping is numerous, but the foreign ships that resort to it are more so, whereof 1014 arrived there in the year 1752; in which year also 1288 Polish vessels came down the Vistula, chiefly laden with corn, for its matchless granaries; from whence that grain is distributed to many foreign nations; Poland being justly deemed the greatest magazine of corn in all Europe, and Dantzic the greatest port for distributing it every where: besides which, Dantzic exports great quantities of naval stores, and a vast variety of other articles.

The inhabitants of Dantzic have often changed their masters, and have sometimes been under the protection of the English and Dutch, but of late they have shewn a great predilection for the kingdom and republic of Poland, as being less likely to rival them in their trade, or abridge them of their immunities, which reach even to the privilege of coining money. Though strongly fortified, and possessed of 150 large brass cannon, it could not, thro' its situation, stand a regular siege, being surrounded with eminences.

The reason why Dantzic, Thorn and Elbing, enjoy privileges, both civil and religious, very different from those of the rest of Poland, is because, not being able to endure the tyranny of the Teutonic knights they put themselves under the protection of Poland; but reserving to themselves large and ample privileges of which they are likely to be stripped by the King of Prussia, who, on account of their situation on the Baltic, their opulence, their commerce, their revenues and duties, has long beheld them with a wishful eye, and now finds it extremely convenient to have them annexed to his dominions.

CONSTITUTION & GOVERNMENT.

Whole Volumes have been written upon this subject, but it remains in a great measure still unknown. The king is the head of the republic, and is elected by the nobles in the plains of Warsaw. They elect him on horseback, and, in case there should be a refractory minority the majority have no controul over them but to cut them in pieces with their sabres. Immediately after his election, he signs the pacta conventa of the kingdom, by which he engages to introduce no foreigners into the army or government, so that in fact he is no more than president of the senate, which is composed of the Primate, the Archbishop of Lemburg, fifteen Bishops, and 130 laymen, consisting of the great officers of state, the Palatines and castellans.

The Diets of Poland are ordinary and extraordinary; the former meet once in two, and sometimes three years; the latter is summoned by the king upon critical emergencies; but one dissenting voice renders all their deliberations ineffectual.

The Starosts properly are governors and judges in particular starosties or districts, though some enjoy this title without any jurisdiction at all. The palatines and castellans, besides being senators, are lord lieutenants and deputy lieutenants in their respective palatinates.

Previous to a general diet, either ordinary or extraordinary, which can sit but six weeks, there are dietines or provincial diets, held in different districts. The king sends them letters containing the heads of the business that is to be treated of in the general diet. The gentry of each palatinate may sit in the dietine, and choose nuncios or deputies, to carry their resolutions to the grand diet. The great diet consists of the king, senators, and those deputies from provinces and towns, viz. 178 for Poland and Lithuania, and seventy for Prussia: and it meets twice at Warsaw and once at Grodno, by turns, for the convenience of the Lithuanians, who made it one of the articles of their union with Poland.

The king may nominate the great officers of state, but they are accountable only to the senate; neither can he displace them when once appointed. When he is absent from Poland, his place is supplied by the archbishop of Guesna, and, if that see is vacant by the bishop of Plosko.

The ten great officers of State in Poland, who are senators, are the two great marshals, one of Poland, the other of Lithuania; the chancellor of the kingdom, & the Chancellor of the duchy; the vice chancellor of the kingdom, & the vice chancellor of the duchy; the treasurer of the kingdom and treasurer of the duchy; the sub-marshal or marshal of the court of the kingdom, & the sub-marshal or marshal of the court of the duchy.

Such are the outlines of this motly constitution, which is new modelled with almost every new king, according to the pacta conventa, which he is obliged to sign; so that nothing of it can be said with certainty, and less at this time than ever; there being now a total dissolution of all order in Poland. It must however be acknowledged that in the imperfect sketch I have exhibited, we can discern the great outlines of a noble and free government. The precautions taken to limit the king's power, and yet invest him with an ample prerogative, are worthy of a wise people. The institutions of the diet & dietines are favorable to public liberty, as are many other provisions in the republic. It laboured however even in its best state, under incurable disorders. The exercise of the tribunal negative that is vested in every member of the diet or dietine, must always be destructive of order and government. It is founded however upon Gothic principles, and that unlimitted jurisdiction which the great Lords used to enjoy all over Europe. The want of subordination in the executive parts of the constitution, and the rendering noblemen independent and unaccountable for their conduct, is a blemish which perhaps may be impracticable to remove, as it can be done only by their own consent. After all, when we examine the best accounts of the present constitution of Poland, & compare them with the ancient history of Great-Britain, and other European kingdoms, we may perceive a wonderful similarity between what these were formerly and what Poland is at present. This naturally leads us to infer, that the government of Poland cannot be otherwise improved than by the introduction of arts, manufactures and commerce, which would render the common people independent on the nobility, and prevent the latter from having it in their power to annoy their sovereign, he might perhaps, by a proper use of the prerogatives of disposing of all places of trust and profit, and of ennobling the plebians, which are already vested in the crown, establish the succession in his own family, and deliver the Poles from those perpetual convulsions which must ever attend an elective kingdom.

REVENUES. Though the king of Poland is stinted in the political exercise of his prerogative, yet his revenue is sufficient to maintain him and his household with great splendor, as he pays no troops or officers of state, nor even his body guards. The present king had a million and a half of florins settled upon him, by the commission of state; and the

income of his predeceſſors generally amounted to 140,000l. ſterl. The revenues ariſe chiefly from the crown lands, the ſalt mines in the palatinate of Cracow and elſe where, computed at 40,000l. ancient tolls and cuſtoms, particularly those of Elbing and Dantzic, the rents of Marienburgh, Dirſhau and Rogenhus and the government of Cracow, and the diſtrict of Niepolomicz.

MILITARY STRENGTH. The innate pride of the Poliſh nobility is ſuch, that they always appear in the field on horſe back; and, it is ſa'd that Poland can raiſe 300,000 and Lithuania 70,000 cavalry and that with eaſe; but it muſt be underſtood that ſervants are included. As to their infantry they are generally hired from Germany, but are ſoon diſmiſſed, becauſe they muſt be maintained by extraordinary taxes of which the Poliſh grandees are by no means fond. As to the ordinary army of the Poles, it conſiſts of 36,000 men in Poland, and 12,000 in Lithuania, cantoned on the crown lands. The pleſpolite conſiſts of all the nobility of the kingdom and their followers, excepting the chancellor, and the ſtaroſts of frontier places, and they may be called, by the king, into the field, upon extraordinary occaſions; but he cannot keep them above ſix weeks in arms, neither are they obliged to march above three leagues out of the kingdom.

The Poliſh huſſars are the fineſt and moſt ſhewey body of cavalry in Europe; next to them are the paneerns, and both thoſe bodies wear defenſive armour of coats of mail and iron caps. The reſt of their cavalry are armed with muſkets and heavy ſcymiters. After all that has been ſaid, the Poliſh cavalry are extremely inefficient in the field, for though the men are brave and their horſes excellent, they are ſtrangers to all diſcipline, and when drawn out, notwithſtanding all the authority their crown general, their other officers, and even the king himſelf have over them, they are oppreſſive and deſtructive to the court. It is certain, notwithſtanding, that the Poles may be rendered excellent troops by diſcipline, and that on various occaſions, particularly under John Sobieſki, they made as great a figure in arms as any people in Europe, and proved the bulwark of Chriſtendom againſt the infidels. It did not ſuit the Saxon princes who ſucceeded that hero, to encourage a martial ſpirit in the Poles, whom they perpetually overawed with their electoral troops; nor indeed to introduce any reformation among them either civil or military; the effects of which conduct has been ſince, & is now ſeverely felt in that devoted country.

From St. James's Chronicle:

Extraordinary caſe of a poor labouring man's wife, in the pariſh of Dalinghoe, near Wickham market, in Suffolk, named Mary Bradcock.

IN the ſevere winter 1783, ſhe was ſeized with a pain in moſt of her limbs, which ſhe attributed to cold and rheumatiſm; when one day walking acroſs the houſe, ſhe tripped her foot ſlightly a gainſt a brick, and was ſurpriſed to find her leg broken near the ankle. Before ſhe was perfectly recovered form this accident, ſhe became pregnant; and, growing weak and infirm, was aſſiſted by her huſband in getting out of bed, when her left thigh-bone ſnapped in pieces, without any other force than its own weight falling againſt his back; ſhe was ſafely delivered by an experienced gentleman of the faculty; after which her left arm was fractured near the ſhoulder by putting it over an aſſiſtant's neck, to get out of bed.--- This likewiſe formed a callus, & grew well. She then found her right thigh bone broken, as ſhe lay in bed, very high up near the hip, as it was alſo ſome time after, lower down towards the knee.--- Her collar-bone has likewiſe ſeparated without any accident or violence: Her right arm has met with the ſame misfortune, by only lifting a pint baſon off a table. She now lies with the third fracture of her right thigh, which happened laſt Sunday, from being gently raiſed in her bed, at or near the part by her knee, before broke & calluſed. The bones are permitted to grow together in an irregular manner, with the aſſiſtance of bathing and bandage only, as an extenſion of her limbs, would endanger breaking them into twenty pieces. So deplorable is this unhappy woman's ſituation, that they dare not move her to make her bed, for fear of breaking her bones. She is thirty two years old, of a delicate make, lax fibre, fair complexion, and pale brown hair; has had eight children, and always lived a ſober temperate life, and never took medicines of the mercurial or any kind; but has generally enjoyed a fair ſhare of health. There does not appear any evident cauſe of this ſingular phenomenon----Before the bone breaks ſhe always complains of pain on the very ſpot ſeveral weeks, which keeps encreaſing till they ſnap, and then goes off in a few days and the bones unite in five, ſix, or ſeven weeks. She has now a freſh pain ſeized one arm, that ſhe expects will terminate in a broken bone. This poor woman has had eight fractures in a year and a half, ſeven of which befel her in the laſt twelve months, and all without any external cauſe to attribute them to. This caſe is atteſted by Mr. Samuel Thomſon, of Charsfield, ſurgeon.

The COURT *of* DEATH.

DEATH, *the king of terrors, was determined to chuſe a prime miniſter; and his pale courtiers, the ghaſtly train of diſeaſes were all ſummoned to attend; when each preferred his claim to the honour of this illuſtrious office. Fever urged the numbers he deſtroyed; cold palſy ſet forth his pretentions by ſhaking all his limbs; and dropſy, by his ſwelled, unweildly carcaſe. Gout hobbled up, and alledged his great power in racking every joint; and aſthma's inability to ſpeak, was a ſtrong, though ſilent argument in favor of his claim. Stone and cholic pleaded their violence; plague, his rapid progreſs in deſtruction; and conſumption, though ſlow, inſiſted that he was ſure. In the midſt of this contention, the court was diſturbed with the noiſe of muſic, dancing, feaſting and revelry; when immediately entered a lady, with a bold laſcivious air, and a flushed and jovial countenance: She was attended on one hand by a troop of cooks, and bacchanals; and on the other by a train of wanton youths and damſels, who danced half naked to the ſoftest muſical inſtruments: Her name was* Intemperance. *She waved her hand, and thus addreſſed the croud of diſeaſes; Give way, ye ſickly band of pretenders, nor dare to vie with my ſuperior merits in the ſervice of this great monarch. Am not I your parent? The author of your being? Do ye not derive your power of ſhortening human life, almoſt wholly from me? Who then is ſo fit as myſelf for this important office? The griſly monarch grinned a ſmile of approbation, placed her at his right hand, and ſhe immediately became his* prime *favourite, and* principal *miniſter.*

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, September 20.

Laſt week a citizen of Paris, finding a certain dignitary of the church in a place and ſituation which he thought ſolely reſerved for himſelf, took the liberty of correcting the martial prieſt, by fracturing his arm in three different places, and otherwiſe ſo beating him, that the *holy oils* came to him half an hour after his death; the affair was huſhed up, and he was buried as if he had made a natural exit. The beſt of the matter is, that the huſband never reproached the wife with her infidelity, he thought that ſuch an exemplary correction given to her gallant, would deter her for the future from ſimilar familiarities with the church.

Extract of a letter from Bengal

Camp, near Ferochabad, in the Duab, December 16, 1784.

"A great dearth has deſolated the upper provinces of this beautiful country. Hardly any rain has fallen during four years. In conſequence, the crops have failed, and the poor ſtarved. The ſcarcity was alſo in Bengal; but its being under better government, preſerved it from monopoliſts, and rain. Thanks to the Almighty, a plentiful crop promiſes this year, plenty of rain having fallen. From my enquiries, I find half of the inhabitants of the Duab and Robilieund have periſhed. Every ditch, road, brook, and ſtreet of theſe countries, were ſtrowed with the dead bodies of men, women and children. As there is no police in this country, where the wretch expires, there he lies till his fleſh is ſtripped off by the dogs, which is generally done in two days. No one buries him; for who are friends to a poor ſtarved wretch; Beſides, the Hindoos do not bury their dead, but burn them, if they have money to buy fuel. We have been often obliged to ſhift our camp, on account of the ſtench ariſing from the putrefaction of ſo many bodies. When you reflect that the people of Hindoſtan, are the moſt abſtemious in the world; that their daily food is never fleſh; ſcarce any thing more than about 2 pounds weight) of wheat or barley, made into cakes, and baked over a few lighted ſticks, when you underſtand that ſuch is their food, and ſimple water their drink, you may form ſome judgment of the rage of this famine, which could deprive them of even this little.

Men and women, with their children flock to camp, offering themſelves for ſale, for a quart of corn. Mothers ſold their children for four annas each (or a fourth part of a rupee or half crown) I could have purchaſed a thouſand at this price, from four to ten years of age. I actually did purchaſe three very fine children between ſeven and eight years of age, for three rupees or half crowns. I might have had them for a third of the ſum, together with their mothers. I have them now. I had writings delivered with them, properly atteſted by the Cutwal or (Magiſtrate.) But as I ſhudder at the thought of one human creature being a ſlave to an other, and fearing, ſhould any accident happen to me, my executors might ſell them, I have deſtroyed the writings and declared them free. My ſole motive for purchaſing them, was to preſerve them from death.

"But the moſt ſhocking inſtance of the effect of famine ever recorded, is that I am going to relate, and which happened half a quarter of a mile from me.

"A poor woman in this place had not taſted food for five days. In this extremity ſhe was delivered of a live child. Hunger was ſo extreme, that ſhe cut off the head of the infant, and threw it away; ſhe put the remaining part of it into an oven of hot ſand, in which the people of this country parch their corn; when it was ſomething roaſted, ſhe drew it forth and had actually eaten the arm and ſhoulder before ſhe was diſcovered. I underſtand ſhe perithed next day. Hiſtory informs us of a mother devouring her child during the ſiege of Jeruſalem, but then the whole city was ſtarving. This poor wretch was reduced to the hard alternative in a Britiſh camp, where many, I am ſorry to ſay, Europeans (oh the partial diſtribution of fortune!) were ſick of repletion. You in England who are ſo accuſtomed to cheriſh dogs and receive the fondeſt ſubmiſſion from them, are aſtoniſhed no doubt to hear of theſe creatures devouring dead bodies in India. But I muſt ſet you right by informing you, that dogs are not private property in this country as in England, they are common to all. A native would no more call a parrier (dog) his, than he would the jackal of the field. Wiſe nature has ſo ordered, that this hot country, in which fleſh putrifies almoſt as ſoon as life leaves it, abounds with thoſe dogs called parriers; they are in ſhape like a fox dog in England, but longer legged. Every village & town has many of them; they go up and down the ſtreets ſeeking

dead carcases, which they devour, whether of horses, bullocks, sheep or men. Nothing comes amiss to them; no one offends them; they are considered of essential service; and they are really so, preserving the land from pestilence, which animal corruption would certainly bring on without them. The sagacity of these animals is astonishing; they have been seen to walk by a famished wretch in expectation of his sinking with weakness, frequently looking him in his face, as to enquire how long he would be kept from his prey. So soon as the unhappy man falls, the dog seizes the part next him, which is generally the bowels, and tears them out before the wretche's face. It is observable, that altho' the poor victim is unable to defend himself long before he falls, yet the dog never attacks him while he walks or stands. I have seen hundreds of bodies with two or three dogs tugging the limbs to pieces."

Sept. 22. On Tuesday last a singular examination took place before Mr. Blackborrow. A lady of fortune at Jamaica had sent her three daughters to England for education, and they were placed under the care of an aunt. After some time, she wrote for the children to be sent back to Jamaica, and two of them were sent accordingly; but the third, who is about twelve years old, was detained, nor could all the expostulations of the mother reclaim or procure any satisfactory information relating to her child, and therefore she came to England in search of her. Upon her arrival, she found out the aunt, who refused her a sight of the child, whereupon she applied to the above magistrate, who caused the delinquent and the child, to be brought before him, when the aunt persisted in her refusal to give up the child, alledging that she was averse to returning to her parent. After being told to speak the truth, and assured that she should be protected from ill-treatment, the child burst into tears, saying she could never be happy unless she was permitted to return to her mother, but that she had been induced by terror of threats to express an aversion to leave her aunt, who treated her with great severity in every respect, and employed her in the most servile offices. The magistrate having heard the case, spoke nearly in the following terms:---"I perceive the design of withholding this child from her parents: it was manifestly to embezzle the property to which she may hereafter be entitled. Madam, I restore your daughter to you."---Here a man who called himself Attorney to the aunt, had the insolence to dispute the legality of the magistrate's award; upon which he said, "Hear me fellow! if you are as you pretend to be, an attorney, you are a disgrace to the profession, as you are to human nature; and if you attempt to take one step further in this iniquitous combination, depend upon it I will commit you to Newgate." The child was restored to the care of her mother, and the aunt was dismissed with a severe reprimand, and a very pathetick and proper admonition.

Saturday last was executed at Tyburn, Robert Smithson, who had rented a large farm for a great number of years, near Pearsebridge, and acknowledged that he had been an old offender in stealing his neighbour's sheep. We shall give only one instance of his villany:---About two months before he was commited to the castle, he stole eighty sheep from one of his neighbours, and sold them to a stranger for fifty guineas, though they were well worth eighty pounds; after he had received payment for them he went the same night and stole fifty of them back again, which he drove to another market, and the next day sold them well, as he termed it; but as soon as he had got paid for them, he stole thirty of the same sheep, and sold them again in the very same market, without being detected. He was a decent looking man, fifty six years of age.

Oct. 7. By the last account received from the East Indies, the most perfect harmony reigns throughout our extensive possessions in that quarter, and the country begins to recover its former appearance; those places that had been desolated during war, being already in a state of cultivation.

The country powers in India give the greatest encouragement to all Europeans of the military class, that shew any disposition to settle in that part of the world, and whose employment is to instruct the natives in the military discipline, many of whom are already armed, and formed into separate bodies after the European manner.

The following is a copy of a letter wrote by three American Captains, who are captives at Algiers, which was forwarded by the British Consul, to Richard Harrison, Esq; Consul of the United States at Cadiz. It is of so interesting a nature that the printers are all requested to republish it.

S I R,

WE the subjects of the United States of America, have had the misfortune to be captured by the Algerines, brought into port, and made slaves of: we were stripped of all our wearing apparel, and brought into a state of bondage and misery. The services we endure are beyond your imagination. The British consul, Charles Logil, Esq; has taken us into his house. We hope you will take our grievances into consideration, and make some extra provision for us; for no man can exist on the provisions which are dealt out by the king of this place, who may truly be called the king of cruelties. Inform Congress and the different states of our situation. All nations, who have subjects in the hands of these infidels, exert themselves to relieve them; and while captives make them some extra allowance. We hope you will write to the British Consul on this head, he will give you every information respecting us, and how matters may be accommodated with America. If we do not make some terms, our trade will be ruined. The Algerines are at present fitting out cruizers with all possible expedition: two will cruise off the Western Isles, and the rest off Portugal.

Americans beware! let nothing tempt you to come in the way of these people, for they are worse than can be imagined. The ship Dauphin, Richard Obryan, commander, belonging to Messrs. Mathew and Thomas Irwin, of Philadelphia; was taken the 30th of July twenty leagues to the N. W. of St. Ubes; and the schooner Maria, Richard Stephens master, owned by Messrs. William Foster and Co. of Boston, & consign'd to you at Cadiz, was taken the 24th of July. We Americans are 21 in number, Captain Obryan's crew are at the marine, where they experience all the misery of slavery. Captain Stephen's crew are at the King's house.

The Spaniards have made peace with these people, in consequence of which they will be all over the Atlantic. They talk of ransoming us as high as from 400 to 600l. sterling each; however, you perhaps may know our price, and the customs of these heathen, in that particular, better than we do.

We hope you will write to Charles Logil, Esq; and to us miserable sufferers, and advertise our situation to our brethren in America.

RICHARD OBRYAN,
ISAAC STEPHENS,
ZACHARIAH COFFIN.

CHARLESTOWN, (S.C.) Nov. 16.

On Monday evening was interred in St. Philip's church yard, attended by a numerous concourse of respectable citizens, the remains of Maurice Simmons, Esq; who was unfortunately killed on Saturday morning, in a duel with Major Snipes. This melancholy event has given the most lively concern to the numerous friends of both parties; as well as to the particular connections of the deceased, who in him have lost a friend indeed!

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28.

When the late contest began between Great-Britain and America, the most able and penetrating politicians among us were constantly publishing their manly sentiments for the instruction and good of the public. Their performances acquired reputation far and wide, and even Europeans admired the nervous style and animated diction of the Americans, glowing with the most refined and brilliant ideas of liberty and government. Although we are now enjoying the blessings of peace, it should not lull our minds into a state of inattention and security. We have now the most important business to perform, if we mean to render our independence a real blessing. Our national manners, our finance, our commerce and manufactures, the security of that freedom which we have purchased with garments rolled in blood, all call upon us for the exercise of our virtues and abilities. Where then are the writers that formerly illuminated with the rays of knowleage every corner of the land? Are there not many subjects of the first consequence to write on? Why this supineness in our patriots? Are they weary of that liberty in which we stand, and which to us may be truly said to be the gift of God? Are there not numerous avoidable evils which we, as a people, are groaning under? Arouse, therefore ye Sons of Science, ye Favourites of Heaven, and make once more a display of your abilities, that the inhabitants of this free country may revere your names to the latest posterity.

Notice is hereby given to the Gentlemen Physicians and Surgeons, in the counties of Bennington and Rutland; and parts adjacent: that a meeting of the first Medical Society in Vermont, will be holden at the dwelling house of Major JOSEPH FAY, in Bennington, on the second Wednesday in January next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Sec. P. T.

Shaftsbury, December 30, 1785.

The proprietors of Turnersburgh, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified to meet at the house of Amos Robinson, in Hartford, in the county of Windsor, and state aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz, 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To see what the proprietors will do to incourage the building of mills in said town. 3. To see if the proprietors will give a certain number liberty to pitch their second division lots. 4. To see if the proprietors will draw their second division lots; and do any other business they shall think proper,

ELISHA LATHROP,
LEMUEL HOUGH,
JOHN GRISWOLD. } Prop's Comm.

Lebanon, December 20, 1785.

35—7.

The proprietors of Brookfield, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of twenty shillings, on each right of land in said township granted by the proprietors at a legal meeting held at the dwelling house of Elisha Burton, Esq; in Norwich, on the 4th of March 1785, for the purpose of cutting and clearing roads, and laying out the third division of lots, are informed, that so much of each delinquents right will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Capt. William Heaton, in Thetford, on the second Wednesday of February next, at nine o'clock in the morning as will discharge said tax, with legal costs unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of twenty shillings due on each right which has no sum annexed. viz.

Nathaniel Brush,	Samuel Gayford,
Lucretia Coult,	John Eastman,
Phinehas Lyman, 13 4	Timothy Eastman,
Timothy Lyman,	Ichabod Hyde, 6s.
Joseph Hawley,	Paul Davison,
Samuel Clark,	Daniel Bowen,
Samuel Cook,	Jonas Haywood,
Elisha Porter,	Nathan Robards,
Stephen Goodman,	Nath. Humphry,
Moses Hubbard,	Nath. Humphry jun.
Oliver Smith,	Caleb Martin, 13s4d.
Benjamin Coult,	Daniel Tilkison, jun.
Daniel Coult,	Eleana Sprague,
Edmund Hubbard,	Thomas Chittendon.

JONATHAN PEIRCE, Collector.

Brookfield, December 12, 1785.

35—7.

We the subscribers, being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the district of Bennington, to examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of Col. Seth Warner, late of Woodbury deceased, represented insolvent; Do notify said creditors, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the first Monday of February, and March, at the house of Mr. Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington. All accounts are to be properly attested; and no accounts after said days are to be allowed.

SAMUEL ROBINSON,
JOHN WARNER, } Commissioners
JOSEPH HINSDILL.

Bennington, Dec. 8, 1785. 32—3w.

TAKE NOTICE,
To be SOLD,
At PUBLIC VENDUE

At the dwelling house of Col. STEPHEN PEARL, in PAWLET, on the second day of February 1786, so much of each proprietors share of land in the township of Moretown, in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, as will pay the sum of One Pound Ten Shillings on the respective rights, of each of the undermentioned proprietors, with legal costs; unless said taxes are paid before that time.

John Foster,	Jonathan Smith,
Abner Benedict,	James Morehouse,
James Smith, jun.	James Wallas,
James Wallas, jun.	Benjamin Close,
Ebenezer Brown,	Nehemiah Ruggolds,
Josiah Foster,	Stephen Hull,
Daniel Morehouse,	James Smith,
James Northorp, jun.	Ebenezer Lobden,
James Bradley,	Joseph Dikmon,
Samuel Averill,	Thomas Northorp,
Augustin Wright,	John Wright, jun.
Ephraim Smith,	Thomas St. John,
Thomas Quesch,	Eli Northorp,
Jeremiah Wilson,	Josham Sillick,
Henry Whitney,	Ezekiel Bradley,
Joseph Griffin,	George Follett,
Nathaniel Sillick,	Silas Griffith,
Frederick Dikman,	Joseph Stebbins,
Benjamin Higgins,	Daniel Brown,
Samuel Bennett,	Gabriel Bennett,
Isaac Keeler,	John Jones,
Jeremiah Osband,	Elisha Gilbert,
Joseph Mead,	Joseph Smith,
Samuel Olmstead, jun.	Elijah Keeler,
Jonathan Whittock,	Bartlet Follett,
James Bradley,	Samuel Abbott,
Isaac Keeler, jun.	Hon. James Nervin,
Nathaniel Barrel,	Joseph Newmarch,
Maj. R Downing,	Samuel Emerwin, Esq.

NATHANIEL ALLEN, Collector.
134—6

Barnard Farrand,
POST-RIDER
From BENNINGTON to RUTLAND, &c.

RETURNS Thanks to his FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS, for the favor of their employment, and begs a continuance of their kindness.---At the same time he would inform them, that he is called on to make settlement with the PRINTERS; and would be glad to receive the wheat immediately, from such as agreed to pay him in that article, delivered at the places where their respective papers were left.

Bennington, December 6, 1785.

SIMEON HARMON, jun.

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and customers, with whom he has little accounts open, that he has good grog at his house yet, and would wish to have them call and see him and take a friendly bowl, whether they pay their old accounts or not. Bennington, December 26, 1785.

The proprietors of the township of Leicester in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, are requested to take notice, that their proprietor's meeting stands adjourned to the first Wednesday of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon then to be holden at the dwelling house of Jonathan Fassett, Esq; in Pittsford, first, whom met, to see if the proprietors will vote all former surveys null and void, that has heretofore been made in said township, as they have been made without paying any proper regard to the Governors lot so called. Second, See if the proprietors will vote to lay out any part of said township, and how much and in what form the same shall be done, and choose a committee for the same, also a committee to conduct law suits if any should arise for said propriety. 3d. To raise any sum of sums of money that may be thought proper when met for any of the aforesaid purposes, also choose a new collector, if they think proper. Per order of the Proprietors,

JONATHAN PARKER, Pro. Clerk.
Clarendon, Dec. 16, 1785. 34—6

FOR SALE,

A Twenty acre lot of excellent LAND, under good improvement, and well accommodated with a dwelling house, barn, &c. situate near the centre of the town of Manchester, adjoining to the improvements of Major Stephen Keyes, and fronting the main road.

For terms enquire of SAMUEL HITCHCOCK, Esq; resident near the premises, or of the Printers hereof.

Bennington, December 26. 34—6

Whereas at a legal meeting of the proprietors of Berlin, held in Arlington, on the 14th, and by adjournment on the 15th of December, 1785. said proprietors voted a tax of fifteen shillings, on each original right, to defrey the costs of laying out the first division in said township: These are therefore to notify and request the proprietors and owners of land in said township, to pay the same to me the subscriber, living in Newbury in said State, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs

JOHN G. BAYLEY, Collector.
Arlington, December 15, 1785. 34—6

Whereas the General Assembly of this State did, at their session in October 1784. impower Benjamin Barnes, and Bathsheba his wife, late the widow of Oliver Scot, of Rupert, deceased, and administratrix on his estate, to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, as will pay the sum of one hundred and forty-three pounds eighteen shillings and five pence, and whereas the sum of one hundred and twenty three pounds, eighteen shillings and 5d. remains yet unpaid.

Notice is hereby given, that so much of the farm of said deceased, as will pay the said sum, will be sold at Public Vendue, for cash only, at the house of Jonathan Eastman, in said Rupert, on Thursday the 9th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and also thirty acres of land, if necessary, with the incumbrance of the widow's dower.

BENJAMIN BARNES,
BATHSHEBA BARNES, Administ'rs.
Rupert, December 1785. 34—6

The Proprietor's of Washington, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of Twelve shillings on each right of land in said township, granted by the proprietor's at a meeting held at the house of Elisha Burton, Esq; in Norwich, the 10th day of March last, to defray the expence of lotting out a third division of 100 acre lots: cutting roads, and other necessary expenses, are informed, that so much of each delinquents right will be sold at public vendue at the house of Capt. Heaton, in Thetford, on the 25th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, as will discharge said tax; with incidential charges; unless prevented by payment.

The names of the delinquents, with the sum of 12s due on each right (unless otherwise marked) are as follows, viz.

John Slaughter,	Solomon Brown,
Levi Root, 3s.	Daniel Spooner,
Ebenezer Green,	Isaac Sessions,
James Gould, 6s.	Phineas Williams,
Stephen Clark, 6s.	Solomon Strong,
Jacob Brown,	Timothy Harding,
Otis Freeman,	Asa Morris,
Jones Boardman,	John Curtis,
Abel Curtis,	Moses Evans, 10s. 6d
Eben. Fielding,	Nathan Howland,
Luther Thurber,	Darius Chipman,
Jonathan Freeman,	Jeddediah Fay, 6s.
Daniel Wright,	Joseph Parkhurst,
Roswell Fenton,	Asa Whitcomb,
Timothy Bush,	William Gallup,
John Bush,	John W. Dana,
William Black,	Edmond Hodges,
Benjamin Smith,	John House,
Comfort Sever,	Simeon House,
Huggins Storrs,	Alexander House.

JESSE SAFFORD, Collector.
Woodstock, November 25, 1785. 33—5

At a Proprietor's meeting held at Danby, on the third Monday of November, 1785, this meeting adjourns to be held at the house of Abraham Chace, in said Danby, on the first monday of March next, at nine o'clock in the morning.

Test, JACOB EDDY, Pro. Clerk.

Public notice is hereby given, that at a legal meeting held by the proprietors of Barnet, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, at the dwelling-house of Walter Brock, in said Barnet, on the first Wednesday of November instant, voted by the said proprietors, a tax of SEVENTEEN POUNDS on each proprietors share or right in said town to defrey the cost of laying out said town into lots, cutting roads; and other necessary charges; and the same being committed to me to collect; unless paid immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs. Samuel Stevens, Collector.

Barnet, Nov. 29 1785. 32—3w

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Washington, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Elisha Burson, Esq; innholder in Norwich, on the 26th day of January next, at one o'clock, P. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting, 2. To see if the proprietors will ratify and confirm the and singular the votes and proceedings of the former proprietors meetings of said Washington. 3. To hear and allow the accounts of the Committee who laid out the third hundred acre division; and of any other person who may have accounts against said proprietors. 4. To raise a tax, if necessary, to defray proprietors costs. 5. To compleat the drawing the second and third hundred acres; and also to transact any other business that is proper to be done at said meeting.

ELISHA BURTON, Just. Peace.
Norwich, Nov. 12, 1785. 33—5

The Proprietors of the township of Williamstown, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at the house of Capt. Elijah Dewey in Bennington; on the 7th day of December 1785, voted a tax of twenty-four shillings upon each original right, for defraying the expence of survsying the third division of said township, clearing roads &c. This is therefore to notify the proprietors to pay said tax to the subscriber in Williamstown, Berkshire county, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. immediately to prevent the sale of their lands, as the law directs.

N. B. The above proprietors, who are yet delinquent in the payment of a twelve shilling tax; notified to be paid to Samuel Kellogg, who has now resigned the office of Collector, are notified that unless they immediately pay the same to the subscriber, their lands will be sold as the law directs. CORNELIUS LYNDE, Coll.

Williamstown, (Massachusetts) Dec. 8.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Winhall, in the county of Bennington and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of the said proprietors. These are therefore to warn the proprietors of said Winhall, to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Jahiel Webb innholder in Rockingham, in the county of Windham, on the 24th day of January next, at one o'clock, P. M. to transact the following business, viz.

1. To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a proprietors Clerk. 3. To see if the proprietors will establish the former surveys made in said town. 4. To see if the proprietors will grant a tax to defray the costs of lotting out said town. 5. To choose a Collector and Treasurer. 6. To see if the proprietors will allow former accompts for building Mills, and cutting roads. 7. To see if the proprietors will establish former grants of land made to the first settlers; and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

TIMOTHY BROWNSON, Assistant.
Sunderland, Nov. 29, 1785. 32—3w.

VERMONT PRIMERS,
For Sale, cheap for Cash,
At the Printing Office.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And now ready for SALE, at the Printing Office in Bennington,
By the thousand, hundred, groce, dozen, or single,

An ASTRONOMICAL DIARY, or
ALMANACK,
For the Year of our LORD, 1786,
Being the 2d after Bissextile, or Leap Year,
Of the Independence of the United States of America the tenth.
And the Ninth of the Sovereignty and Independence of Vermont.
Calculated for the Meridian of BENNINGTON, lat. 43deg. 4 min North;
But will serve without sensible error for either of the New England States, or the State of New-York.

CONTAINING,
Every thing necessary in such a publication
Together with,
The following useful, curious, or entertaining pieces, viz.

A compleat Tide Table.
A correct Table of Interest at Six per Cent, from one Shilling to 1000 Pounds, and from one Month to a Year.
Useful and approved Remedies for many Disorders.
An Explanation of the Names of the Months with its Derivation.
Times, and Places for holding the Supreme and County Courts in Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut.
On Marriage.
On SCIENCE.
A striking Precept.
Verses written in a Lady's Prayer Book.
Mr. Aldrick's five Reasons for drinking.
The Plaintiff and Defendant.
A Mathematical Question, &c. &c.

Likewise just published,
And now ready for Sale at the Printing Office,
THE
VERMONT PRIMER,
OR
YOUNG CHILD'S GUIDE
TO THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
CONTAINING
The Assembly of Divines' Catechism,
A VARIETY OF
INSTRUCTIVE LESSONS,
And a greater proportion of Spelling, than any Book of the kind extant.

NOAH SMITH,

Has just received from New-York, and opened for Sale at his house in Bennington,
A genteel Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Including a variety of Coatings and low priced Broad-Cloths. Together with
An ASSORTMENT of
HARD WARE.
Cash, every kind of produce, and almost every species of Public Securities received in payment.

December 8th, 1785.

At a legal meeting of the Proprietor's of Brookfield, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, held by adjournment, at the dwelling house of Elisha Burton, Esq; in Norwich, on the 4th of March, 1785, voted to raise a tax of Twenty Shillings on each proprietor's right or share of land in said township, for the purpose of cutting and clearing roads, and laying out the third division of lots. The same being committed to me to collect, unless it is paid immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs. JONATHAN PIERCE, Col.

Brookfield, Nov. 3, 1785. 31—3

CASH, Almanacks, Primers, Blanks of every sort, Writing Paper, Wrapping Paper, &c. &c. given for Rags by the Printers.

BENNINGTON: Printed *and* Published *by* DASWELL *and* RUSSELL,
At their Office on the hill near the Court House, where any commands in the Printing or Book-Binding Business will be carefully attended to and duly executed. And where all Productions of Genius, Political Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are thankfully received. Advertisements of no more length than breadth are inserted three weeks for Six Shillings.

[MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1786. THE [VOL. III. NUMB. 136.]

VERMONT GAZETTE.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

The general history of the world being a matter in which mankind in general, and rising empires in particular, are peculiarly interested, presuming it will be acceptable to our readers, we propose to publish, as opportunies may offer, short accounts of the rise and declension of different empires.

General HISTORY of POLAND.

POLAND of old, was divided into many small states & principalities, each almost independent of another, though they generally had some prince who was paramount over the rest. In the year 830 a peasant, one Piastus, was elected to the sovereign throne. He lived to the age of 120 years, and his reign was so long and auspicious, that every native Pole who has since been elected king, is called a Piast. From this period to the close of the fourteenth century, we have no certain records of the history of Poland. Jagellan, who at this time mounted the throne, was grand Duke of Livonia, and a pagan; but on his being elected King of Poland, he not only became a Christian, but was at pains to bring over his subjects to that religion. He united his hereditary dominions to that of Poland, which gave such influence to his posterity over the hearts of the Poles, that the crown was preserved in his family, until the male line was extinguished in Sigismund Augustus, in 1552. At this time two powerful competitors appeared for the crown of Poland. These were Henry Duke of Anjou, brother to Charles IX, king of France, and Maximilian of Austria. The French interest prevailed; but Henry had not been four years on the throne of Poland, when his brother died, and he returned privately into France, which kingdom he governed by the name of Henry III. The Party who had espoused Maximilans interest, endeavoured once more to revive his pretensions; but the majority of the Poles being desirous to chuse a prince who might reside among them, made choice of Stephen Batori, prince of Transylvania; who, in the beginning of his reign, meeting with some opposition from the Austrian faction, took the wisest method to establish himself on the throne, by marrying Anna, the sister of Sigismund Augustus, and of the royal house of Jagellon. Stephen produced a great change in the military affairs of the Poles, by establishing a new militia, composed of the Cossacks, a rough and barbarous race of men, on whom he bestowed the Ukrain, or frontiers of his kingdom. Upon his death, in 1580, the Poles chose Sigismund, son of John, King of Sweeden, by Catharine, sister of Sigismund II. for their king.

Sigismund was crowned king of Sweden after his father's death, but being expelled by the Swedes, a long war ensued between them and the Poles, but terminated in favor of the latter. Sigismund being secured in the throne of Poland, aspired to that of Russia as well as Sweden, but after long wars he was defeated in both views. The Poles were afterwards engaged in a variety of wars against all their neighbours, with various success, and about the year 1657, the elector of Brandenburg had ducal Prussia, a province in Poland, confirmed to him by John Casimer, the last descendant of the ancient Kings of Poland. In 1673, John Sobieski, the crown General, a brave and active commander, who had supported the credit of the Polish arms against the Turks, was chosen king; and in 1676, he was so successful against the infidels, that he forced them to remit a tribute they had in the last reign imposed upon Poland, but they kept possession of Kamineck. In 1683, Sobieski, though he had not been well treated by the house of Austria, was so public spirited as to enter into the league that was formed for the defence of Christendom, against the infidels; and acquired immortal honour, by obliging the Turks to raise the siege of Vienna, and making a terrible slaughter of the enemy; for all which glorious services, & driving the Turks out of Hungary, he was ungratefully requited by the Emperor Leopold.

Sobieski returning to Poland, continued the war against the Turks, but unfortunately quarrelled with the Senate who suspected that he wanted to make the crown hereditary in his family. He died, after a glorious reign, in 1696.

Poland fell into great distractions upon Sobieski's death. Many confederacies were formed but all parties seemed inclined to exclude the Sobieski family. In the mean while Poland was insulted by the Tartars, and her crown was in a manner put up to sale. The prince of Conti, of the blood royal of France, was the most liberal bidder; but while he tho't the election almost sure, he was disappointed by the intrigues of the queen dowager, in favor of her younger son, prince Alexander Sobieski, for which she was driven from Warsaw to Dantzic. All of a sudden Augustus, elector of Saxony, started up as a candidate, and after a sham election, being proclaimed by the bishop of Cujavia, he took possession of Cracow with a Saxon army, and actually was crowned in that city in 1697. The prince of Conti made several unsuccessful efforts to re-establish his interest, and pretended that he had been actually chosen, but he was afterwards obliged to return to France, and the other powers of Europe seemed to acquiesce in the election of Augustus. Augustus was driven from the throne by Charles XII. of Sweden, who appointed Stanislaus, their countrymen to reign in his stead, but he was afterwards reinstated by the Czar Peter the Great. It was not till the year 1718, that Augustus was fully confirmed on the throne, which he held upon precarious & disagreeable terms. The Poles were naturally attached to Stanislaus their countryman, who had been placed on the throne by Charles, and were continually forming conspiracies and plots against Augustus, who was obliged to maintain his authority by means of his Saxon guards and regiments. In 1725 his natural son prince Maurice, afterwards the famous Count Saxe, was chosen Duke of Courland; but Augustus was not able to maintain him in that dignity against the power of Russia and the jealousy of the Poles. Augustus died after an unquiet reign, in 1733, after he had done all he could to ensure the succession of Poland to his son Augustus II, (or as he is called by some third.) This occasioned a war in which the French king maintained the interest of Stanislaus, now his father in law, who was re-elected to the throne, by a considerable party, of which the prince primate was the head. But Augustus entering Poland with a powerful army of Saxons and Russians, compelled his rival to retreat into Dantzic, from whence he retreated with great difficulty into France. Augustus was afterwards engaged as ally of Russia and Austria in an unsuccessful war with the present King of Prussia. It is sufficient to say, that though Augustus was a mild and moderate prince, and did every thing to satisfy the Poles, he never could gain their hearts, and all he obtained from them was merely shelter, when his Prussian Majesty drove him from his capital and electorate: He died at Dresden in 1763, upon which Count Stanislaus Poniatowski, rather on account of his personal merits, & the impatience of the Poles under the Saxon yoke, than any pre-eminence of birth or family, was unanimously chosen King of Poland, by the name of Stanislaus Augustus. As he was eminently favored by the Russians, the capitulation which he signed at the time of his election, and other acts of his government, were thought to be too favorable to the protestants and Greek dissidents, the latter of whom claim her imperial Majesty of Russia, as their protector and patroness. Her having an army lying at that time in Poland, gave a handle for many confederacies being formed by the Catholics against Poniatowski. At first they were crushed with prodigious slaughter, and to the desolation of the country, by the Russians, the King not daring to trust even the Poles of his own party for protection. The heads of the confederacy at last, most unnaturally put themselves under the protection of the Grand Signior, who readily embraced their cause, proclaimed war against Russia, and invaded Poland with a powerful army, and since that time it has been the theatre of as much misery, blood and devastation, as perhaps ever was known in history; while hurried on by religious bigotry to actions which disgrace human nature, they were inattentive to the motions and secret designs of foreign invaders, whose pretensions hitherto were friendship and good will towards the republic. These were the armies of the imperial, the Russian and the Prussian courts, who, encouraged by the internal divisions of that devoted kingdom, entered into a treaty to share among themselves, territories to which they had no lawful claim, as evidently appears by a succession of treaties for many ages past, avowed, maintained, & guaranteed by the different powers of Europe, and by the recent declarations of those very powers who have thus shamefully broke through them. What these claims are has been published in their manifestoes; and it is remarkable that the royal infidel has had the sagacity to claim the most valuable share, and to possess himself of the most populous and commercial countries; the coasts and ports of the Baltic the banks of the Neiper and the Vistula, being the only channels by which the Poles, the inhabitants of Dantzic, and other trading towns, carry on the commerce of that extensive kingdom. These false friends did not begin to throw off the mask till the year 1770. A private dispute had arisen between the magistrates of Dantzic (an independent free city, under the protection of Poland) and the Prussian Consul. To revenge himself on the magistrates he represented that they opposed the levy of recruits for the Prussian army. His Prussian majesty, accustomed to be judge in his own cause, did not remonstrate with the magistrates, came to no explanation with them; a party of troops were sent; the outposts of the town surprized, the city fined in the sum of 100000 ducats; & then, under pretence of reclaiming some subjects who had fled

from the tyranny of his government, he carried off more than 1000 men to recruit his armies. This was only a prelude to what soon was to happen in Poland itself, his troops entered intoGreat Poland, in the year 1771, and during the space of that year he carried off, from that province & its neighbourhood, at a moderate computation, 12000 families. On the 29th of October, in the same year, an edict was published by his Prussian Majesty, commanding every person, under the severest penalties, and even corporal punishment, to take in payment for forage, provisions, corn, horses, &c. the money offered by his troops and commissaries. This money was either silver bearing the impression of Poland, and exactly worth one third of its nominal value, or ducats, struck in imitation of Dutch ducats, seventeen per cent inferior to the real ducats of Holland. With this base money he bought up corn and forage enough not only to supply his army for two whole years, but to stock magazines in the country itself, where the inhabitants were forced to come and repurchase corn, for their daily subsistence, at an advanced price, and with good money, his commissaries refusing to take the same coin they had paid. At the lowest computation he gained, by this masterly and honest manœuvre, seven millions of dollars. Having stripped the country of money and provisions, his next attempt was to thin it still more of its inhabitants. To people his own dominions at the expence of Poland, had been his great aim, for this purpose he hit upon a new contribution; every town & village was obliged to furnish a certain number of marriageable girls; the parents to give, as a portion, a featherbed, four pillows, a cow, two hogs, and three ducats in gold. Some were bound hand and foot and carried off as criminals. His exactions from the abbies, convents, cathedrals and nobles were so heavy, and exceeded at last their abilities so much, that the priests abandoned their churches and the nobles their lands. These exactions continued with unabated rigour, from the year 1770, to the time the treaty of partition was declared, and possession taken of the provinces usurped. From these proceedings it would appear that his Prussian majesty knows no rights but his own. no pretensions but those of the house of Brandenburg, no other rule of justice but his own, pride & ambition. "Ah, why am not I their king! (exclaims he in speaking of the English nation) with an hundred thousand of my own troops round the throne, and a score or two of executioners in my train; I should soon make them as dutiful as they are brave, and myself the first monarch of the universe."

From a late New-Haven Paper.

Messrs. Printers,

LAST Sunday evening the houses of Timothy Jones & Perpont Edwards, Esqrs. and the store of Mr. Job Perit, were broken open and robbed---from circumstances it appears, that more villains than one were concerned in the perpetration. From Mr. Edwards, they took a quantity of plate; they were disturbed at Mr. Jones's before they had opportunity to take any thing except part of a chicken pye (which they were calm and deliberate enough to eat on the spot) and a silk handkerchief; from Mr. Perit's store they took a variety of the lightest and most valuable goods, to the amount of perhaps fifty or sixty pounds. The same night several other families were awaken'd by persons endeavouring to enter their houses, who, as we have great reason to suppose, belonged to the same clan. The mode of proceeding clearly evinces them to be no bunglers in this nefarious art; Mr. Perit's store was opened by a false key, as likewise was Mr. Edwards's desk.

This is only a prologue to the play, and the begining of that trouble of which we may expect a rapid increase, unless a more rigorous mode of punishing convict theves is adopted. The present lenity of our laws, to these pests of community, can be considered in no other light than as a sign hung out with this inscription:

ENTERTAINMENT

FOR

THIEVES,

BY THE STATE OF

CONNECTICUT;

and we may expect to be crouded with company of this kind, and our state will be a nursery, not of piety, but of miscreants, and villains. While the adjacent states are pursuing plans rigorously calculated for the suppression of burglary and extirpation of thieves, we seem, in a still, smooth, inviteing voice to beckon them into ours as an asylum of safety. If we wish for a population of this kind, for pity's sake, let the very small punishment which lies against such offenders be repealed. Our legislature have thought that TEN STRIPES on the naked body is a competent punishment for stealing to a certain amount; I grant that it is, if the constable or sheriff has discretionary power to inflict more, like a certain colonel in the war before last, who observing a fellow that had been whipt to laugh at the small quantum of stripes he had received, ordered the Drummer to give him ten more, and lay it on roundly. Most thieves whose backs have been once pepper'd, would willingly receive a second bastinading for the adequate consideration of a drink of GROG. Mercy, I know, is sweet as the dew of Heaven, but that mercy which deters not from crimes deserves not the name, and ought to be christened madness and stupidity. This is a subject of general concern, tho' but partially attended to, and only by those whose private interests have materially suffered by these midnight invaders. It is certainly a painful consideration to an industrious man, that the property which hath cost him many a year of labour, assiduity, and care to acquire, especially if it is moveable, may be taken from him in a single hour; not by winds and waves and tempests, but by the single arm of a thief, the very dregs of mortality. That property which by a look into futurity, he had already anticipated a darling offspring happy in the possession of, and that the lenient hand of law rendered such a circumstance less impossible & more probable, would not at all diminish the poignancy of the reflection. The mode of treating thieves in New-York, is to chain them to a wheel-barrow, the time liquidated by the scale of their offence---This is surely an eligible way of treating these independent gentry; I wish with all my heart the legislature of our state would "go and do likewise". I am not for killing them, because they are not fit to die, nor hardly to live, except just long enough to repent, therefore 'tis best to confine them to the wheel barrows, that they may have nothing to do but repent of their OWN WAYS and mend our HIGH WAYS. Unless our legislature, at their next sessions do adopt some judicious and spirited mode of proceedure to effectually discountenance this business, why I really think we shall be in a very pretty pickle indeed, and the next thing will be our hair stole off our heads; and then we should look "ball'd do you see" we shall have thieves and villains as plenty among us as ever flee were in Egypt, a vermin much less pernicious and more wholesome inhabitants than housebreakers and thieves.

A BYSTANDER.

From the NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE.

Messrs. Printers.

The very extraordinary event which took place a few days since, at North-Haven, being a matter of serious enquiry and speculation with some, though of drollery with the lewd and vain; in order to prevent misrepresentations and satisfy the curious and inquisitive, the following account of that tragical scene is given by one who was personally present, and perfectly acquainted with the circumstances of the affairs, as contained in the following narrative, which if you think proper, you will give to the public through the channel of your useful Gazette.

A CERTAIN Capt. D--------n having been complained of and condemned by the church in North-Haven appealed to the council of the consociation of New-Haven County; accordingly the churches being notified by letters missive, convened at Capt. D---n's House on the 15th of November, about noon. When the council came together, they found Capt. D---n, his Daughter, and two women whom he had called in to assist his family on the occasion, extremly sick. They were well in the morning and breakfasted together, but about 11 o'clock were seized with terrible reachings and a kind of convulsion in the stomach and bowels, which symptoms were soon followed with excessive purging and vomiting. The council being convened, two mugs of flip were brought into the room and offered for refreshment, some of the members drank of it, and they all sat down together and dined on meat, boiled and baked, & such vegetables as are commonly used for sauce with such meats; there was likewise apple-pye and cheese set on the table, of which most of the council eat more or less; the members continued together, all in health, until a little after the sun set, and then adjourned to 9 o'clock the next morning, in hopes the supposed delinquent might then be able to attend to his cause; but soon after they were dispersed to their lodgings, most of the members were taken extremely ill, and about the same time, though they were scattered several miles (some five or six) distant from each other; they were all seized in much the same manner with those in the family where they dined, and the symptoms were all nearly the same, though in some more violent than in others, and the complaints in all were very similar. Some felt a little nausea at the stomach, or kind of disposition to vomit; others had a little uncommon feeling as they expressed it, in their bowels, but did neither vomit or purge, others were attended with the most violent vomitings and purgings, which lasted in some instances, six or seven hours; all complained of cold chills and severe spasms, as cramps in various parts of the body, and all were attended with a remarkably weak and slow pulse; all were taken ill about four or five hours after eating, and in general purging came on first; from which it appeared that the occasion of the disorder had descended through the stomach into the bowels.

The stools which consisted in a great measure of bloody mucus or slime, manifested that the intestines were much affected and corroded. There were of the council ten ministers, and twelve delegates, and but three or four who escaped, and beside the members of the council and those of the family already mentioned, there were several others affected in the same manner.

There are many strong reasons to believe, that this shocking scene was the effect of poison, but of what kind, gentlemen of the faculty, skilled in medicine, are the best able to conjecture. Nor can it at present be determined with certainty in what it was taken, however from several concurring circumstances the probability is, it was contained in one particular loaf of bread, of which those of the council who were sick, eat; and in one particular loaf of cake of which the family eat in the morning; but whether put there by any human being, on design, remains a profound secret, and possibly may be hid from mortals, until that important day, when God shall bring every work into judgment with every secret things then will the hidden counsels of moral agents be made manifest, and workers of iniquity; and there is no darkness or shadow of death, where they may hide themselves.

From a Connecticut Paper.

As a number of our inhabitants are continually emigrating to the back settlements, we need not wonder if new states should be formed, & such constitutions adopted, as may suit the disposition, genius and convenience of the inhabitants; in the following report, which met with unanimous approbation, we may clearly perceive the embryo of a new government; and, perhaps, it may be happy for them to be so distant from the destructive commerce, and other expensive evils, which seem to oppress the inhabitants of the original states.

CONVENTION of KENTUCKY,

Monday, August 2, 1785.

THE Committee to whom was referred, to state the grievances of the district, brought in a report as follows:

Your Committee having maturally considered the important subject to them referred, are of opinion, that the situation of this district, upwards of 500 miles from the seat of the present government, with the intervention of a mountainous desert of 200 miles, passable only at particular seasons, and never without danger from hostile nations of savages, precludes every idea of a connection on republican principles, and originates many grievances, among which we reckon the following:

1st. It destroys every possibility of application to the Supreme Executive Power, for support or protection in cases of emergency, and thereby subjects the district to continued hostilities and depredations of the savages; relaxes the execution of the laws, destroys justice, and tends to lessen and dissever the bonds of government

2d. It suspends the operation of the benign influence of mercy, by subjecting condemned persons, who may be deemed worthy of pardon, to tedious, languishing and destructive imprisonment.

3d. It renders difficult and precarious the exercise of the first & dearest rights of freemen, as no person properly qualified, can be expected, at the hazard of his life, to undergo the fatigue of long journies, and to incur burthensome expences, by devoting himself to the public service.

4th. It subjects us to penalties and afflictions, which arise from ignorance of the laws, many of which have their operation and expire before they reach the district.

5th. It renders a compliance with many of the duties required of sheriffs & clerks impracticable, and exposes these officers, under the present revenue law, to inevitable destruction.

6th. It subjects the inhabitants to expensive and ruinous suits in the High Court of Appeals, and places the unfortunate poor, and the men of mediocrity, completely in the power of the opulent.

Other grievances result from partial and retrospective laws, which are contrary to the fundamental principles of free government, and subversive of the inherent rights of freemen: such are,

1st. The laws for the establishment and support of the district Court, which, at the same time that we are subject to a general tax for the support of the civil list, and the erection of public buildings, by a special poll tax imposed upon the inhabitants of the district, leaves several officers of the Court without any certain provision.

The law imposing a tax of 5s. per hundred acres, on lands previously sold, and directing the payment thereof into the Register's office at Richmond, before the patent shall issue: The same principles which sanctify this law would authorize the legislature to impose 5l. per acre, on lands previously sold by government on stipulated conditions, and for which an equivelant hath been paid; and is equally subversive of justice as any of the statutes of the British parliament, that impelled the good people of America to arms.

General laws, partial and injurious in their operation: such are the laws: 1st. concerning entries and surveys on the western waters: 2d. concerning the appointments of sheriffs: 3d. for punishing certain offences, injurious to the tranquillity of this Commonwealth; which last law prohibits us, while we experience all the calamities which flow from the predatory incursion of hostile savages, from attempting any offensive operation; a savage unrestrained by any law, human or divine, who despoils our property, murders our fellow-citizens, & then makes his escape to the northwest side of the Ohio, is protected by this law.

Your Committee having maturally considered the important matter to them referred, made report;

Whereas all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and undeniable rights; among which are, the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety:

Resolved therefore, That it is the indispensible duty of this Convention, as they regard the prosperity and happiness of their constituents, themselves and posterity, to make application to the General Assembly, at the ensuing session, for an act to separate this district from the present government forever, on terms honourable to both, and injurious to neither, in order that it may enjoy all the advantages, priviliges and immunities of a free, sovereign and independent republic.

Unanimously agreed to by all the members present.

TRIPOLI, August 30.

The plague rages here most dreadfully; the court has been attacked; all the Ministers of the Bey are dead; the brother of the Prince and his two sons were carried off by the same disorder. The number of victims is 30,000, amongst whom are 3,303 Jews. All the Christians, established in the city as merchants, have died. From morning to night we hear nothing but the cries of distress.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

On Thursday a considerable wager, on a circumstance as novel as extraordintry, was determined between two gentlemen in the city; the bet was in proportion of five to three, that 3000 persons on foot, on horseback, & in carriages of every description, did not pass and repass Ludgate-Hill between the hours of two & three that afternoon. Six tellers were appointed; and on casting up the numbers, the odds had clearly lost, it appearing that 3755 persons had gone over the abovementioned spot within the time given.

Sept. 21. The following is the proportion that the several empires, kingdoms, and states of Europe, bear to each other in point of territorial extent, laid down in geographical square leagues; Russia in Europe, 57,600; Poland, including Lithuania, 12,900; Sweden, with the Dutchy of Finland, 12,803; Germany, 11,236: The Turkish Empire in Europe, including the Crimea, 10,544; France, 10,000; Spain, 8,500; Denmark, including Norway, 6,100; Great-Britain, with Ireland, 6,000; Hungary, with Transylvania, Selavonia, and part of Croatia and Dalmatia, 4,760; Portugal, 1,857; Naples and Sicily, 1,836 Sardinia, with Piedmont, and Savoy, 1,224; Swiss Cantons, 1,090; the Popedom or ecclesiastical state 800; Prussia, with the new acquisitions, 722; the United Provinces, 625; the Republic of Venice, 625; the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, 400; the Republic of Genoa, 90; Corsica, 200; Modena, 10; including Parma: the sum total amounting to 149,507 geographical leagues.

Tippo Saib is at this moment flourishing his sabre against the fiercest and most warlike nations in Indostan, whilst the Mahrattas roused by this formidable enemy of their race, assemble in prodigious multitudes, and enter on the trade of war, and plunder with alacrity and expedition.

October 28.

The Swedish Court has likewise concluded a new treaty with the Algerines, as well for the advantage, as security of the Swedish ships in the Mediterranean, by virtue of which treaty the King of Sweden is to send a considerable present to the Dey, to consist of artillery, arms, ammunition, and warlike stores.

November 3.

A large American vessel, homeward bound, laden with serges, sattinets, muslins, taffaties, prunellas, fustians, moreens, and other articles, was the latter end of last month chased by two Algerine vessels, and sunk by a sudden gale. It is not known whether the crew were drowned, or taken up by the Algerines. Two vessels from Caprara had been taken by them, as was learnt by the master of the vessel, who brought the account of the fate of the American ship. The marine plunderers have been considerably re-enforced in the Mediterranean; the John Baptist, Dambiosa, richly laden on account of the republic of Genoa, fell a sacrifice to them.

The French government, who grant an annual supply of 53,000 livres to the Carficans, have for the present, and the ensuing year, enhanced that sum to 60,000, to enable them to make some defence against the Algerines,

The venerable Frederick of Prussia is at length drawing near his final dissolution, being now confined with a most excruciating fit of the gout in in his stomach, from which his state physicians say, it is next to an impossibility he should recover.

Earl Cornwallis and the Marquis de la Fayette, meet at the late review of Prussian troops at Potsdam, and had the honour of being introduced to each other, by the veteran Frederick himself.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22.

A letter from Alicant, dated September 26th says, "Last week a large ship from Bourdeaux, bound to Marseilles, richly laden, was captured by an Algerine rover, just as she had passed the Straights of Gibralter; after a very stout resistance, and carried into Algiers, where the whole of the crew, together with four passengers, were sent into slavery.—The French Captain had the misfortune to lose one of his legs in the conflict, and several of the sailors were killed."

The Packet brings an account, that the Hon. Messrs. Adams and Jefferson, had sent an Ambassador to the Dey of Algiers, respecting the hostilities lately commenced by his subjects against the United States of America: Mr. Randall, son of Thomas Randall, Esq; of this city, appointed Secretary to the Embassy, was already arrived at Paris on his way thither.

The Portuguese are more afraid of the Algerines, than rats of weasels; all is bustle in the Tagus; fitting out guard ships for the Mediterranean trade, and all confusion on the 'Change of Lisbon, lest some of their South-American ships should fall into the hands of the Barbarians.

A Shelburne paper mentions that the sum demanded by the Algerines of the United States, as the price of peace and amity is three hundred thousand pounds sterling paid down, and one hundred thousand pounds annually.

BENNINGTON, January 9.

We hear from Albany, that on Thursday evening last, as a gentleman belonging to Cambridge, in the State of New York, was crossing the river at Ashley's ferry, about 6 miles above the city, his horses broke in, and the sleigh by the rapidity of the current, was drawn under the ice, before the gentlemen had an opportunity to jump out. Neither the sleigh, nor the man, had been discovered when our informant came away.——"On what a slender thread, hang everlasting thing!"

The proprietors of Cambridge, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors on the third day of May 1785, to defray the expence of compleating the first division lots, clearing roads, &c. are hereby informed that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Amos Fassett, Esq; inholder in said Cambridge, on the second day of February next, at 1 o'clock A. M. as will discharge said tax, with all legal costs, unless said tax be sooner discharged. The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of two pound eight shillings on each original right,

Samuel Robinson,	Joshua Stanton,
Jonathan Fassett,	Hezekiah Smith,
Nathaniel Leonard,	Uriah Seymour,
Daniel Kingsley, jun.	Chauncy Seymour,
Ezra Fellows,	Sylvester Seymour,
Jeremiah Bingham,	Lois Wood,
Thomas Brown, jun.	Joseph Hinsdell,
Jonathan Robinson,	Nathaniel Wood,
Elisha Field,	Isaac Hatheway,
Amos Fassett,	Fredrick Hopkins,
Joseph Tyler,	Thomas Porter,
Abiathar Waldo,	Thomas Moredock.
Ebenezer Drury,	

GIDEON HOUSE, Collector.

Bennington, December 27, 1785.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Cambridge, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the Dwelling house of Amos Fassett, Esq; in said Cambridge, on the 21st day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon; To see if they will raise money for service done in surveying the second division and making roads.

JOHN FASSETT, Proprietors Clerk.

Cambridge, December 12, 1785.

Now in the Press, and on Thursday next will be ready for sale at the Printing office in Bennington:

A SHORT COMPENDIUM

OF

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Collected from a Variety of Authors.

Barnard Farrand,
POST-RIDER

RETURNS Thanks to his FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS, for the favor of their employment, and begs a continuance of their kindness.—At the same time he would inform them, that he is called on to make settlement with the PRINTERS; and would be glad to receive the wheat immediately, from such as agreed to pay him in that article, delivered at the places where their respective papers were left.

Bennington, December 6, 1785.

Notice is hereby given to the Gentlemen Physicians and Surgeons, in the counties of Bennington and Rutland; and parts adjacent: that a meeting of the first Medical Society in Vermont, will be holden at the dwelling house of Major JOSEPH FAY, in Bennington, on the second Wednesday in January next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Sec. P.T.

Shaftsbury, December 30, 1785.

The proprietors of the township of Leicester in the county of Rutland and state of Vermont, are requested to take notice, that their proprietor's meeting Stands adjourned to the first Wednesday of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon then to be holden at the dwelling house of Jonathan Fassett, Esq; in Pittsford, first, when met, to see if the proprietors will vote all former surveys null and void, that has heretofore been made in said township, as they have been made withon paying any proper regard to the Governors lot so called. Second, See if the proprietors will vote to lay out any part of said township, and how much and in what form the same shall be done, and choose a committee for the same, also a committee to conduct law suits if any should arise for said propriety. 3d. To raise any sum of sums of money that may be thought proper when met for any of the aforesaid purposes also choose a new collector, if they think proper. Per order of the Proprietors,

JONATHAN PARKER, Pro. Clerk.

Clarendon, Dec. 16, 1785. 34—6

TAKE NOTICE,
To be SOLD,
At PUBLIC VENDUE

At the dwelling-house of Col. STEPHEN PEARL, in PAWLET on the second day of February 1786, so much of each proprietors share of land in the township of Moretown, in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, as will pay the sum of One Pound Ten Shillings on the respective rights, of each of the undermentioned proprietors, with legal costs; unless said taxes are paid before that time.

John Foster,	Jonathan Smith,
Abner Benedict,	James Morehouse,
James Smith, jun.	James Walles,
James Walles, jun.	Benjamin Close,
Ebenezer Brown,	Nehemiah Rannolds,
Josiah Foster,	Stephen Hull,
Daniel Morehouse,	James Smith,
James Northorp, jun.	Ebenezer Lobden,
James Bradley,	Joseph Dikmen,
Samuel Averill,	Thomas Northorp,
Augustin Wright,	John Wright, jun.
Ephraim Smith,	Thomas St. John,
Thomas Queech,	Eli Northorp,
Jeremiah Wilson,	Josham Sillick,
Henry Whitney,	Ezekiel Bradley,
Joseph Griffin,	George Follett,
Nathaniel Sillick,	Silas Griffith,
Frederick Dikman,	Joseph Stebbins,
Benjamin Higgins,	Daniel Brown,
Samuel Bennett,	Gabriel Bennett,
Isaac Keeler,	John Jones,
Jeremiah Osband,	Elisha Gilbert,
Joseph Meed,	Joseph Smith,
Samuel Olmstead, jun.	Elijah Keeler,
Jonathan Whitteck,	Bartlet Follett,
James Bradley,	Samuel Abbott,
Isaac Keeler, jun.	Hon. James Nervin,
Nathaniel Barrel,	Joseph Newmarch,
Maj. R. Downaing,	Samuel Emerwin, Esq.

NATHANIEL ALLEN, Collector.

134—6

SIMEON HARMON, jun.

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and customers, with whom he has little accounts open, that he has good grog at his house yet, and would wish to have them call and see him and take a friendly bowl, whether they pay their old accounts or not. Bennington, December 26, 1785.

The proprietors of Turnersburgh, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified to meet at the house of Amos Robinson, in Hartford, in the county of Windsor, and state aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To see what the proprietors will do to incourage the building of mills in said town. 3. To see if the proprietors will give a certain number liberty to pitch their second division lots. 4. To see if the proprietors will draw their second division lots; and do any other business they shall think proper,

ELISHA LATHROP,
LEMUEL HOUGH,
JOHN GRISWOLD. } Prop's Comm.

Lebanon, December 20, 1785.

35—7.

The proprietors of Brookfield, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of twenty shillings, on each right of land in said township granted by the proprietors at a legal meeting held at the dwelling house of Elisha Burton, Esq; in Norwich, on the 4th of March 1785, for the purpose of cutting and clearing roads, and laying out the third division of lots, are informed, that so much of each delinquents right will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Capt. William Heaton, in Thetford, on the second Wednesday of February next, at nine o'clock in the morning as will discharge said tax, with legal costs unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of twenty shillings due on each right which has no sum annexed. viz.

Nathaniel Brush,	Samuel Gayford,
Lucretia Coult,	John Eastman,
Phinehas Lyman, 13 4	Timothy Eastman,
Timothy Lyman,	Ichabod Hyde, 6s.
Joseph Hawley,	Paul Davison,
Samuel Clark,	Daniel Bowen,
Samuel Cook,	Jonas Haywood,
Elisha Porter,	Nathan Robards,
Stephen Goodman,	Nath. Hemphry,
Moses Hubbard,	Nath. Humphry jun.
Oliver Smith,	Caleb Martin, 13 4d.
Benjamin Coult,	Daniel Tillison, jun.
Daniel Coult,	Eleana Sprague,
Edmund Hubbard,	Thomas Chittendon.

JONATHAN PEIRCE, Collector.

Brookfield, December 12, 1785.

35—7.

FOR SALE,

A Twenty acre lot of excellent LAND, under good improvement, and well accommodated with a dwelling house, barn, &c. situate near the centre of the town of Manchester, adjoining to the improvements of Major Stephen Keyes, and fronting the main road.

For terms enquire of SAMUEL HITCHCOCK, Esq; resident near the premises, or of the Printers hereof.

Bennington, December 26. 34—6

Whereas at a legal meeting of the proprietors of Berlin, held in Arlington, on the 14th, and by adjournment on the 18th of December, 1785. said proprietors voted a tax of fifteen shillings, on each original right, to defrey the costs of laying out the first division in said township: These are therefore to notify and request the proprietors and owners of land in said township, to pay the same to me the subscriber, living in Newbury in said State, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOHN G. BAYLEY, Collector.

Arlington, December 15, 1785. 34—6

At the Printing Office.
VERMONT PRIMERS,
For Sale, cheap for Cash,

Whereas the General Assembly of this State did, at their session in October 1784. impower Benjamin Barnes, and Bathsheba his wife, late the widow of Oliver Scot, of Rupert, deceased, and administratrix on his estate, to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, as will pay the sum of one hundred and forty-three pounds eighteen shillings and five pence, and whereas the sum of one hundred and twenty three pounds, eighteen shillings and 5d. remains yet unpaid.

Notice is hereby given, that so much of the farm of said deceased, as will pay the said sum, will be sold at Public Vendue, for cash only, at the house of Jonathan Eastman, in said Rupert, on Thursday the 9th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and also thirty acres of land, if necessary, with the incumbrance of the widow's dower.

BENJAMIN BARNES,
BATHSHEBA BARNES, Administ'x.

Rupert, December 1785. 34—6

The Proprietor's of Washington, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of Twelve shillings on each right of land in said township, granted by the proprietor's at a meeting held at the house of Elisha Burton, Esq; in Norwich, the 10th day of March last, to defray the expence of letting out a third division of 100 acre lots: cutting roads, and other necessary expences, are informed, that so much of each delinquents right will be sold at public vendue at the house of Capt. Heaton, in Thetford, on the 25th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, as will discharge said tax; with incidential charges; unless prevented by payment.

The names of the delinquents, with the sum of 12s due on each right (unless otherwise marked) are as follows, viz.

John Slaughter,	Solomon Brown,
Levi Root, 3s.	Daniel Spooner,
Ebenezer Green,	Isaac Sessions;
James Gould, 6s.	Phineas Williams,
Stephen Clark, 6s.	Solomon Strong,
Jacob Brown,	Timothy Harding,
Otis Freeman,	Asa Morris,
Jonas Boardman,	John Curtis,
Abel Curtis,	Moses Evans, 10s. 6d
Eben. Fielding,	Nathan Howland,
Luther Thurber,	Darius Chipman,
Jonathan Freeman,	Jeddediah Fay, 6s.
Daniel Wright,	Joseph Parkhurst,
Roswell Felton,	Asa Whitcomb,
Timothy Bush,	William Gallup,
John Bush,	John W. Dana,
William Black,	Edmond Hodges,
Benjamin Smith,	John House,
Comfort Sever,	Simeon House,
Huggins Storrs,	Alexander House.

JESSE SAFFORD, Collector.

Woodstock, November 25, 1785. 33—5

At a Proprietor's meeting held at Danby, on the third Monday of November, 1785, this meeting adjourns to be held at the house of Abraham Chace, in said Danby, on the first monday of March next, at nine o'clock in the morning.

Test, JACOB EDDY, Pro. Clerk.

The Proprietors of the township of Williamstown, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at the house of Capt. Elijah Dewey in Bennington; on the 7th day of December 1785, voted a tax of twenty-four shillings upon each original right, for defraying the expence of surveying the third division of said township, clearing roads &c. This is therefore to notify the proprietors to pay said tax to the subscriber in Williamstown, Berkshire county, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, immediately to prevent the sale of their lands, as the law directs.

N. B. The above proprietors, who are yet delinquent in the payment of a twelve shilling tax; notified to be paid to Samuel Kellogg, who has now resigned the office of Collector, are notified that unless they immediately pay the same to the subscriber, their lands will be sold as the law directs. CORNELIUS LYNDE, Coll.

Williamstown, (Massachusetts) Dec. 8.

CASH or WRITING PAPER
GIVEN for RAGS,
At the PRINTING-OFFICE.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And now ready for SALE, at the Printing Office in Bennington,

By the thousand, hundred, groce, dozen, or single,

AN ASTRONOMICAL DIARY, or
ALMANACK,

For the Year of our LORD, 1786. Being the 2d after Bissextile, or Leap Year, Of the Independence of the United States of America the tenth.

And the Ninth of the Sovereignty and Independence of Vermont.

Calculated for the Meridian of BENNINGTON, lat. 43deg. 4 min North. But will serve without sensible error for either of the New England States, or the State of New-York.

CONTAINING,

Every thing necessary in such a publication Together with,

The following useful, curious, or entertaining pieces, viz.

A compleat Tide Table.

A correct Table of Interest at Six per Cent, from one Shilling to 1000 Pounds, and from one Month to a Year.

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A Mathematical Question, &c. &c.

Likewise just published,
And now ready for Sale at the Printing Office,

THE
VERMONT PRIMER,
OR
YOUNG CHILD's GUIDE
TO THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
CONTAINING
The Assembly of Divines' Catechism,
A VARIETY OF
INSTRUCTIVE LESSONS,

And a greater proportion of Spelling, than any Book of the kind extant.

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Has just received from New-York, and opened for Sale at his house in Bennington,

A genteel Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Including a variety of Coatings and low priced Broad-Cloths. Together with

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HARD WARE.

Cash, every kind of produce, and almost every species of Public Securities received in payment.

December 8th, 1785.

STRAYED or STOLEN,
From the Stable of Mr. DAVID ROBINSON, in Bennington,

On the night of the 11th instant, A likely black MARE, about 14 hands high, trots and paces, has a white strip on the left side of her nose, and a star in her forehead, shod all round. Whoever will return said Mare to the subscribers, and secure the thief, shall receive Eight Dollars, reward, and charges paid, or Four Dollars for the Mare only.

HASWELL & RUSSELL.

Bennington, Dec. 19, 1785.

BENNINGTON: Printed *and* Published *by* HASWELL *and* RUSSELL, At their Office near the Court House, where any commands in the Printing or Book-Binding Business will be carefully attended to and duly executed. And where all Productions of Genius, Political Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are thankfully received. Advertisements of no more length than breadth are inserted three weeks for Six Shillings.

[MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1786. THE [VOL. III. NUMB. 137.]

VERMONT GAZETTE.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

As the crime of Suicide has been very frequent, of late, in America, perhaps the following short Egyptian tale, on the wisdom of resignation, may not prove unentertaining to our readers

BOZALDAB, Chaph of Egypt, had dwelt securely for many years in the stately pavilions of pleasure, and had every morning anointed his head with the oil of gladness, when his only son Aboram, for whom he had crowded his treasures with gold, extended his dominions with conquests, and secured them with impregnable fortresses, was suddenly wounded, as he was hunting, with an arrow from an unknown hand, and expired in the field.

Bozaidab, in the distraction of grief and despair, refused to return to his palace, and retired to the gloomiest grotto in the neighbouring mountain: he there rolled himself on the dust, tore away the hairs of his hoary beard, and dashed the cup of consolation that prudence offered him, to the ground. He suffered not his minstrels to approach his presence but listened to the screams of the melancholy birds of midnight, that flit through the solitary vaults & echoing chamber of the pyramids. "Can that God be benevolent (he cried) who thus wounds the soul as from an ambush, with unexpected sorrows, and crushes his creatures, in a moment, with irremediable calamity? Ye lying imans, prate to us no more of the justice and the kindness of an all-directing and all-moving providence! He, who ye pretend reigns in heaven, is so far from protecting the miserable sons of men, that he perpetually delights to blast the sweetest flowers in the garden of hope; and like a malignant giant, to beat down the strongest towers of happiness with the iron mace of his anger. If this being possessed the goodness and the power with which flattering priests have invested him, he would doubtless be inclined and enabled to banish those evils which render the world a dungeon of distress, a vale of vanity and woe. I will continue in it no longer!"

At that moment he furiously raised his hand, which despair had armed with a dagger, to strike deep into his bosom; when, suddenly, thick flashes of lightning shot through the cavern, and a being of more than human beauty and magnitude, arayed in azure robes, crowned with amaranth, and waving a branch of palm in his right hand, arrested the arm of the trembling and astonishing Caliph, and said, with a majestic smile, "Follow me to the top of this mountain."

"Look from hence, (said the awful Conductor) I am Caloe the angel of peace! Look from hence into the valley."

Bozaidab opened his eyes, and beheld a barren, a sultry, and solitary island, in the midst of which sat a pale, meagre, and gastly figure: it was a merchant just perishing with famine and lamenting that he could find neither wild berries, nor a single spring in this forlorn uninhabited desart; and, begging the protection of Heaven against the tigers that would certainly destroy him, since he had consumed the last fuel he had collected to make nightly fires to affright them. He then cast a casket of jewels on the sand, as trifles of no use; and crept feeble and trembling to an eminence, where he was accustomed to sit every evening to watch the setting sun, and to give a signal to any ship that might haply approach the island.

"Inhabitant of Heaven, (cried Bozaidab) suffer not this wretch to perish by the fury of wild beasts!" "Peace (said the Angel) and observe."

He looked again, and behold a vessel arrived at the desolate isle. What word can paint the rapture of the starving merchant, when the captain offered to transport him to his native country, if he would reward him with half the jewels of his casket. No sooner had this pitiless commander received the stipulated sum, than he held a consultation with his crew, and they agreed to seize the remaining jewels, and leave the unhappy exile in the same helpless and lamentable condition in which they discovered him. He wept and trembled, intreated and implored, in vain.

"Will Heaven permit such injustice to be practised!" (exclaimed Bozaldab) "Look again (said the angel) and behold the very ship, in which, short-sighted as thou art, thou wishedst the merchant might embark, dashed in pieces on a rock: dost thou not hear the cries of the sinking sailors? Presume not to direct the governor of the universe in his disposal of events. The man whom thou hast pitied shall be taken from this dreary solitude, but not by the method thou wouldst prescribe. His vice was avarice, by which he became not only abominable but wretched, he fancied some mighty charm in wealth, which, like the wand of Abdiel, would gratify every wish and obviate every fear. This wealth he has now been taught, not only to despise, but abhor: he cast his jewels upon the sand, and confessed them to be useless: he offered part of them to the marines, and perceived them to be pernicious: he has now learned, that they are rendered useful or vain, good or evil, only by the situation and temper of the possessor. Happy is he whom distress has taught wisdom! But turn thine eyes to another and more interesting scene!"

The Caliph instantly beheld a magnificent palace, adorned with the statues of his ancestors wrought in jasper; the ivory doors of which, turning on hinges of the Gold of Golconda, discovered a throne of diamonds, surrounded with the rajas of fifty nations, and with ambassadors, in various habits, and of different complexions; on which sat Aboram, the much lamented son of Bozaidab, and by his side a princess fairer than an Houri.

"Gracious Alla! It is my son, (cried the Caliph) O let me hold him to my heart!" "Thou canst not grasp an unsubstantial vision, replied the angel: I am now shewing thee what would have been the destiny of thy son, had he continued longer on the earth." "And why (returned Bozaldab) was he not permitted to continue? Why was I not suffered to be a witness of so much felicity and power?" "Consider the sequel," (replied he that dwells in the fifth heaven.) Bozaidab looked earnestly, and saw the countenance of his son, on which he had been used to behold the placid smile of simplicity, and the vivid blushes of health, now distorted with rage, and now fixed in the insensibility of drunkenness: it was again animated with disdain, it became pale with apprehension, and appeared to be withered by intemperence; his hands were stained with blood, and he trembled by turns with fury and terror: the palace, so lately shining with oriental pomp, changed suddenly into the cell of a dungeon, where his son lay stretched out on the cold pavements, gagged and bound, with his eyes put out. Soon after he perceived the favourite Sultana, who before was seated by his side, enter with a bowl of poison, which she compelled Aboram to drink, and afterwards married the successor to his throne.

"Happy (said Caloe) is he whom providence has by the angel of death snatched from guilt! from whom that power is withheld, which, if he had possessed, would have accumulated upon himself yet greater misery than it could bring upon others."

"It is enough, (cried Bozaldab) I adore the inscrutable schemes of Omniscience! From what dreadful evil has my son been rescued, by a death which I rashly bewailed as unfortunate and premature! A death of innocence and peace, which has blessed his memory upon earth, and transmitted his spirit to the skies."

"Cast away the dagger, (replied the heavenly messenger) which thou wast preparing to plunge into thine own heart. Exchange complaint for silence, and doubt for adoration. Can a mortal look down, without giddiness and stupefaction, into the vast abyss of eternal wisdom? can a mind that sees not infinitely, perfectly comprehend any thing among an infinity of objects mutually relative? Can the channels, which thou commandest to be cut to receive the annual inundation of the Nile, contain the waters of the ocean? Remember, that perfect happiness cannot be conferred on a creature; for perfect happiness is an attribute as incommunicable as perfect power and eternity."

The Angel, while he was speaking thus, stretched out his pinions to fly back to the empyreum; and the flutter of his wing was like the rushing of a cataract.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 25, (St. Lucia's Day.)

"The French Academy met that day with unusual eclat. The panegeric of the Saint was this year dispensed with. Abbe de Boissiere; a clergyman of four and thirty, took charity for his subject. He handled the matter with such persuasive, engaging and melting eloquence, that the academicians themselves were often perceived to wipe away the tear of pious sensibility. He made a grand display of many traits of beneficence & heroism, and concluded by that of the Prince of Brunswick, which so moved the audience, that they could not refrain from clapping their hands. No discourse ever caused so many tears to be shed. The first characters in the kingdom did not blush to weep with an auditory composed of every class."

The TIMES.

Statesmen turned gambiers-----boys made senators.

Shopkeepers full of dissipation, servants robbing them.

Quacks driving in chariots,---physicians walking on foot.

Governors grown nabobs, their masters grown bankrupts.

Attornies purchasing palaces, their clients lying in goal.

Ladies of easy virtue living in splendor, strict virtue walking in pattens. Generals and Admirals who never fought revelling in luxury, brave subalterns starving.

Few disinterested marriages, divorces and rapes in abundance.

Farmers turned gentlemen, gentlemen turned farmers.

Women dressed like men, men painted and patched like women.

Enormous taxations to places of trust,---business done by deputies.

Manufacturers out of employ, foreign goods worn.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Philosophers account for the various revolutions in the West-Indies, by resorting to natural causes. But, says a correspondent, may we not take up the subject religiously, and impute the calamities which so frequently befal the inhabitants of those islands, to visitations from Providence. The oppressions with which the Egyptians afflicted the Israelites, were trifles in comparison to the cruelties with which the merciless West Indian planters torture their fellow creatures from Africa; yet Egypt was visited with seven plagues, and at last Pharaoh and his whole host were swallowed up in the Red Sea.

Duelling has descended to as low an ebb as possible, as will appear from the following fact: On Friday morning two footmen met *vi et armis*, without either the fear of God or loss of their places, in Hyde Park, and there discharged a case of pistols. One of them whose name is John Richards was wounded in the thigh near the pope's eye, and it is much feared must suffer amputation. The other's hand is shattered by his antagonist's ball, the pistol going off as he was falling. One of these fellows is servant to a foreign Ambassador, and the dispute arose about a milliner's apprentice in Tavistock street.

A gentleman who has read the Calcutta Gazette, of the 14th of April, brought by the St. Anne, arrived at port l'Orient, from Pondicherry, relates, that a rumour prevailed at the French and English settlements, that the famous Tipoo Saib, King of the Mysores, and son to Hyder Ali, late sovereign of that part of India, was poisoned in a dish of coffee, by one of his concubines; but the dose either not being sufficiently strong, or working slow, the Prince had time to call in a Persian physician, who immediately administered an antidote which saved his life. That the unhappy woman being discovered, Tipoo Saib's council, in the absence of their master, who was confined to his bed, condemned her to be burned by a slow fire; which sentence being a few days after ratified by the Prince in person; she was placed on a pile of wood, so contrived as to admit the flames to one piece of timber at a time. This barbarous execution is said to have continued two hours before the wretched creature, who was consumed by inches, breathed her last.

Capt. Mackenzie has received his Majesty's pardon for the murder of the soldier at Fort Moree, by shooting him from a cannon, but is now detained in Newgate, and it is expected he will be tried at the next admiralty sessions for piracy, in cutting out (with a detachment of his men) from under the guns of a Dutch Fort, on the coast of Africa, a Portuguese ship, with Dutch colours; in consequence of which a complaint has been laid against him by the Portuguese Ambassador. Government detain 11,000l. worth of his gold dust till he gives an account of the king's stores which were intrusted to his care. His father has died since his confinement, & left him an estate of near 500l. a year, but it is thought he will not be able to make any thing of it, it being mortgaged for a considerable sum. He is in a very poor state of health.

The agency of Tuscany has issued orders for fifteen gallies to be added to those already in commission, for the protection of their trade against the Algerines.

A printseller in Paris being seized with the disorder called *l'ennui et vivre*, hanged himself a few days ago. His intention was to take a travelling companion with him upon his long journey, and he actually proposed to his shop boy to hang him first, with a positive assurance that he would dispatch himself instantly afterwards. The youth, not relishing the proposal, ran out for help: But before any one could interfere, his master had time to affect his fell purpose.

On Friday the 16th instant, as some men were walking on the sand in Whitsand Bay, in the parish of Sheviock, in Cornwall, they saw a large box thrown in before the sea, which they secured and carried to a neighbouring village to open, thinking they had found a treasure; but how great was their disappointment, when on opening the box, they discovered two female children; one about four years old, the other about two; they both appeared fresh and not emaciated, as those generally are who die by sickness. On the head of the eldest was a contusion, and about the neck of the youngest the mark of a cord. The one was dressed in a fine muslin slip, the other swathed in linen. From the marks of violence the people who saw the bodies suspected foul play, and accordingly sent for the coroner, whose jury brought in a verdict, wilful murder. On Saturday the bodies were interred. The cloaths are carefully preserved.

Recent *Anecdote* of the Emperor Joseph.

THE Emperor some time since, travelling before his retinue, as is his usual way, attended only by a single aid-de camp, arrived very late at the house of an Englishman, who kept a public house somewhere in the Austrian Netherlands. The man having his house pretty full, it being Fair-time, and not knowing who his guests were, appointed them to sleep in the out-house, which they very readily complied with, after drinking a bottle of indifferent wine, and eating a few slices of ham and biscuit. In the morning they paid their bill, which amounted only to *three shillings and sixpence*, English, and rode off. A few hours after, several of his suit came to enquire after him, when the publican understanding who he had for his guest, seemed very uneasy---"Pshaw man! never mind this affair (said one of the attendants) Joseph is used to such adventures---he will think no more of it."---Aye, that may be (replied the landlord) but by G---, I shall never forget the circumstance of having an Emperor in my house, and letting him go off for threeand six pence.

The CONFERENCE.

I AM come, said his Rev'rence to Spintext, to borrow,
Good brother, your pulpit to preach in to-morrow.
"For what purpose?"---Phaw, that your reason must teach,
If I ask for your pulpit, my aim is to preach.----
"Excuse me, said Spintext; I've vow'd while I live,
"To no man upon earth that permission to give."
Your reasons, dear sir---"Why in truth I have two;
"One of which, in all conscience, I think should serve you.
"First,---if you preach better than I,---do you see,----
"My flock will in future think nothing of me;----
"And if you preach worse,---sir, I speak without sneering,----
"But depend on my word, sir,---you are not worth hearing."

The CONSTITUTION of the State of VERMONT, as revised by the [illegible] and Published for the Consideration of the People.

CHAPTER I.

A Declaration of the Political Rights and Priviledges of the Inhabitants of the State of VERMONT.

THAT all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural and inherent rights, amongst which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and obtaining happiness and safety. Therefore, no male person, born in this country, or brought from over sea, ought to be holden by law to serve any person, born in this commonwealth, as a servant, slave or apprentice, after he arrives to the age of twenty-one years; nor female in like manner after she arrives to the age of eighteen years, unless they are bound by their own consent, after they arrive to such age, or bound by law for the payment of public or private demands.

2. That private property ought to be subservient to public uses, when necessity so requires; nevertheless, when ever the property of any particular person is taken for the use of the public, the owner ought to receive an equivalent therefor.

3. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of there own consciences and understandings, as in their opinion shall be regulated by the word of God; and that no man ought, or of right can be compelled, to attend any religious worship, nevertheless, every sect or denomination of Christians ought to observe the Sabbath or Lord's day, and keep up some sort of public religious worship which to them shall seem most agreeable to the revealed will of God.

4. Every person within this Commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or character: he ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, & without any denial; promptly and without delay conformaoly to the laws.

5. That the people of this State by their legal representatives, have the sole, exclusive and inherent right of governing and regulating the internal police of the same.

6. That all power being originally derived from the people; therefore all officers of government, whether legislative or executive, are their trustees and servants, and at all times, in a legal way, accountable to them.

7. That as civil government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation or community, and not for the emolument of any individuals, who are a part only of that community, the people collectively considered, have a right to alter and reform their government, in such manner as shall by them be judged most conducive to the public weal.

8. That those who are employed in the legislative and executive business of the State may be restrained from oppression, the people have a right by their legal representatives, to enact laws for reducing their public officers to a private station, and for supplying their vacancies, in a constitutional manner by regular elections, at such periods as they may think proper.

9. That all elections ought to be free and without corruption; and that all freemen having a sufficient evident common interest with, and attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers, and be elected into office.

10. That every member of society hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty & property, and therefore is bound to contribute his proportion towards the expence of that protection, and yield his personal service, when necessary, or an eqivalent thereto; but no part of a man's property can be justly taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the freemen: nor can any man, who is conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, be justly compelled thereto, if he will pay such equivalent: nor are the people bound by any law, but such as they have in like manner assented to, for their common good. And previous to any law being made to raise a tax, the purpose for which it is raised, ought to appear evident to the Legislature to be of more service to the community, than the money would be, if not collected.

11. That in prosecutions for criminal offences, a man hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel,---to demand the cause & nature of his accusation,---to be confronted with the witnesses,---to call for evidence in his favor, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the country, without the unanimous consent of which jury, he cannot be found guilty:---nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself:---nor can any man be justly

deprived of his liberty, except by the laws of the land, or the judgment of his Peers.

12. Laws made to punish actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive & inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government.

13. Warrants, without oaths or affirmations first made, affording sufficient foundation for them, whereby any officer or messenger may be authorised or required to search suspected places, or to seize any person or persons, his, her, or their propriety, not therein particularly described, ought not to be granted in any criminal matter or complaint.

14. That when an issue in fact, proper for the cognizance of a jury, is joined in a Court of law, the parties have a right to a trial by jury, which ought to be held sacred.

15. That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments, concerning the transactions of government:----and therefore the freedom of the press ought not to be restrained.

16. The freedom of deliberation, speech and debate in the Legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other Court or place whatsoever.

17. The power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, ought never to be exercised, but by the Legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases only, as the Legislature shall expressly provide for.

18. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of the community. And as standing armies in the time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be supported, unless there shall be imminent danger of an invasion, insurrection or rebellion, and then only during the existence of those causes; and that the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

19. That no person in this Commonwealth can, in any case, be subjected to law-martial, or to any penalties or pains by virtue of the law, except those employed in the army, and the militia in actual service.

20. The frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, and a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperence, industry and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty, and keep government free: the people ought therefore to pay particular attention to these points, in the choice of officers & Representatives; and have a right, in a legal way, to exact a due and constant regard to them, from their Legislatord and magistrates, in the making and executing such laws as are necessary for the good government of the State.

21. That all People have a natural and inherent right to emigrate from one State to another that will receive them; or to form a new State in vacant countries, or in such countries as they can purchase, whenever they think that thereby they can promote their own happiness.

22. That the people have a right, in a legal way, to assemble together in their respective towns to consult for their common good; to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances, by address, petition, or remonstrance.

23. That no person shall be liable to be transported out of this State, for trial for any offence committed within the same.

CHAPTER II.

Plan or frame of Government.

Section I. The Commonwealth or State of Vermont, shall be governed hereafter by a Governor (or Lieutenant Governor) Council and an Assembly of the representatives of the freemen of the same, in manner and form following.

Section II. The supreme legislative power shall be vested in such Assembly.

Section III. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a Governor (or in his absence a Lieutenant Governor) and Council.

Section IV. Courts of Justice shall be maintained in every county in this State, and also in new counties when formed; which courts shall be open for the trial of all causes proper for their cognizance, and justice shall be therein impartially administered, without corruption, or unnecessary delay. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be Justices of the Peace throughout the State, and the several judges of the county courts in their respective counties, by virtue of their offices (except in the trial of such causes as may be appealed to the county court.)

Section V. A future legislature may, when they shall conceive the same to be expedient & necessary, erect a court of Chancery, with such powers as are usually exercised by that Court, or as shall appear for the interest of the Commonwealth: and also a court to correct the errors of the Supreme Court of Judicature. Provided they do not constitute themselves the judges of either of the said courts.

Section VI. The legislative, executive and judiciary departments, shall be seperate and distinct, so that neither exercise the powers properly belonging to the other.

Section VII. To prevent unnecessary expence in legislation, for the more deliberate and expeditious proceeding in that important business, and that the freemen may be better and more equally represented, the whole number of Representatives in Assembly shall not exceed *fifty*; to be elected in manner following *:----Each organized town in this State, on the first Tuesday in September annually, shall have liberty to choose one able discreet freeholder, to represent them in a county convention, to be held at such time and place as the legislature shall by law appoint: the members of which Convention, when met, shall, by ballot, elect from their own body so many of said Representatives (to consist of persons most noted for wisdom and virtue) as the Legislature shall in future limit, having respect to the grand list of each county in apportioning the number.

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* *The Council of Censors also propose, instead of the remainder of Section VII, the following clause, to be at the election of the Convention, viz. The Legislature shall, in their first session after the approbation of this Section of the Constitution, (having regard to the grand list, the local situation of, and the probability of a disproportionate increase of population in the different districts) divide the whole State into fifty districts, to continue for three years next after the division; and provide for the due and orderly election of one Representative in Assembly from each district, in such manner that the votes shall be received in the respective towns.---That the Legislature shall have power, (if a different increase of population in the respective districts shall render it necessary) twice in each septennary, forever hereafter, and no oftener, to divide the said districts in a more equal manner.*

BOSTON, December 5.

At length the storm subsides, and the din of "*Incorporation*," is no longer to assail our ears.---On Wednesday last, at an adjourned Meeting of the town, the petitioners on the subject of incorporation, had leave to withdraw their petition.---On Tuesday next 9 o'clock in the morning, to which time the meeting stands adjourned, a code of bye laws are to be laid before the town----the reading of which will commence precisely at 10 o'clock. Our new Congress met a few days since at New-York----As the great head of the confederation, we are taught to look up to them for the administration of relief to our languid and declining commerce.----But alas! their hands are tied----they are not permitted to *do well*, for FEAR they should *do ill*, our conduct to that august body is strangly inconsistent; we in effect tell them they shall be *rulers* but they shall not *rule*----or as McFingal beautifully expresses it,

"You shall be Viceroys it's true,
"But we'll be Viceroys over you."

BENNINGTON, January 16.

The present dearth of news has induced the printers to begin inserting weekly the constitution of the State as revised by the Council of Censors; any observations on the same, written with decency, will be thankfully received & duly inserted.

Notice is hereby given to all those persons claiming property in the lands, in the township of Barnett, in the county of Orange, in the State of Vermont; granted to Simon Stevens, Abijah Willard, Nathan Baldwin, William Jennison Sterne, Able Willard, Thomas Sterne, Levi Willard, Thomas Furber, William Grimes, David Brewster, Joseph Stevens, Samuel Flow, Robert Lard Fowle, Nathan Willard, Henry Quincy, Samuel Hall, Daniel Fowle, Jonathan Brewer, Elijah Alexander, Thomas Davis, John Ellis, [illegible] Whitmore, Samuel Marble, John Good[illegible] Jeremiah Hall, Matthew Livermore, [illegible] on Stevens, Joseph Hammond, [illegible] Melvin, John Pearce, Jonathan [illegible] Thomas Sterne Stevens, Abijah W[illegible] jun. Benjamin Hall, John Bloss, [illegible] Appleton, John Odiorne, Nathan Bell, jun. Benjamin Bell, sen. Daniel Odiorne, Samuel Hobert, John Lard, Esq. Theodore Atkinson, jun. Nathaniel Burrell, [illegible] William Temple, Esq; and two [illegible] granted to Benning Wentworth, Esq; that their lands will be sold at Vendue, on the twenty-seventh day of February next, at nine o'clock in the morning at the house of Simon Stevens, Esquire in Springfield, unless the taxes voted on each right of land in said township of Barnett, on the first day of November last, shall then have been paid to

SAMUEL STEVENS, Collector.

Charlestown, January 3, 1786.

The proprietors of Chittenden, in the County of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are informed, that a tax of one pound ten shillings, was granted on each right or share of land in said township in July last, and committed to me to collect, this is therefore to notify the proprietors that unless said tax is paid by the first Thursday in March next, so much of each delinquents right will be sold at Public Vendue at the house of Nathaniel Ladd, in said Chittenden, at ten o'Clock in the forenoon as will pay said tax with all legal cost arising thereon.

NATHANIEL LADD, Collector.

Dated Chittenden, December 31, 1785.

All persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either by book or note, are required to make immediate payment, in cash or wheat, or expect to account with ISAAC TICHENOR, Esq;

GAIUS SMITH.

January 11th, 1786.

The gentlemen Physicians and Surgeons of the Counties of Bennington, Rutland, and parts adjacent, are hereby notified, that a meeting of the first Medical Society in the State of Vermont, (established by Act of Assembly) is adjourned to eleven o'clock in the morning of the second Wednesday of February next, at the dwelling house of Major Joseph Fay, in Bennington: All persons of the aforesaid faculties, who are desirous of making advances in the healing art, so necessary for the relief of the distressed, are invited to give their attendance at the above time and place. Those inclined to become members, may, at that time, know the mode of admittance.

Dinner to be on the table at precisely half after one o'clock, P. M.

By agreement of the Society,

JONAS FAY, President.

Bennington, January 14, 1786.

The proprietors of Brookfield, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of twenty shillings, on each right of land in said township granted by the proprietors at a legal meeting held at the dwelling house of [illegible], Esq; in Norwich, on the 4th of March 1785, for the purpose of cutting and clearing roads, and laying out the third division of lots, are informed, that so much of each delinquents right will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Capt. William Heaton, in Thetford, on the second Wednesday of February next, at nine o'clock in the morning as will discharge said tax, with legal costs unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of twenty shillings due on each right which has no sum annexed, viz.

Nathaniel Brush,	Samuel Gayford,
Lucretia Coult,	John Eastman,
Phinehas Lyman, 13 4	Timothy Eastman,
Timothy Lyman,	Ichabod Hyde, 6s.
Joseph Hawley,	Paul Davison,
Samuel Clark,	Daniel Bowen,
Samuel Cook,	Jonas Haywood,
Elisha Porter,	Nathan Robards,
Stephen Goodman,	Nath. Humphry,
Moses Hubbard,	Nath. Humphry jun.
Oliver Smith,	Caleb Martin, 13 4
Benjamin Coult,	Daniel Phillips, jun.
Daniel Coult,	Eleana Sprague,
Edmund Hubbard,	Thomas [illegible]

JONATHAN PEIRCE, Collector.

Brookfield, December 12, 1785. 3--7.

Curiosities of West-Greenland.

THE taking of Whales in the seas of Greenland, among the fields of ice that have been encreasing for ages, is one of the greatest curiosities in nature. These fields or pieces of ice, are frequently more than a mile in length, and upwards of 100 feet in thickness; and when they are put in motion by a storm nothing can be more terrible; the Dutch had thirteen ships crushed to pieces by them in one season.

There are several kinds of whales in Greenland; some white and others black. The black sort the grand bay whale is in most esteem, on account of his bulk, & the great quantity of fat blubber he affords, which turns to oil: His tongue is about 18 feet long, inclosed in long pieces of what we call whale bone, which is covered with a kind of hair like horse hair, and on each side of his tongue are 250 pieces of this whalebone. As to the bones of his body they are as hard as an ox's bones, and of no use. There are no teeth in his mouth, and he is usually between sixty and eighty feet long, very thick about the head, but grows less from thence to the tail.

When the seamen see a whale the word is immediately given, fall, fall, when every one hastens from the ship to his boat; six or eight men being appointed to a boat, & four or five boats usually belong to one ship

When they come near the whale the harpooner strikes him with his harpoon (a barbed dart) and the monster finding himself wounded, runs swiftly down into the deep, and would carry the boat along with him if they did not give him line fast enough: and to prevent the wood of the boat taking fire by the violent rubbing of the rope on the side of it, one wets it constantly with a mop. After the whale has run some hundred fathoms deep, he is forced to come up for want of air, when he makes such a terrible noise with his spouting, that some have compared it to the firing of cannon. So soon as he appears on the surface of the water, some of the harpooners fix another harpoon in him, whereupon he plunges again into the deep; & when he comes up a second time they pierce him with spears in the vital parts, till he spouts out [illegible] blood instead of water, beating the waves with his tail and fins, till the sea is all in a foam, the boats continuing to follow him some leagues, till he has lost his strength, and when he is dying, he turns himself upon his back and is drawn on shore, or to the ship, if they be at a distance from the land. There they cut him in pieces, and by boiling the blubber extract the oil, if they have conveniences on shore; otherwise they barrel up the pieces and bring them home. nothing can smell stronger than these ships do. Every fish is computed to yield between 60 and 100 barrels of oil, of the value of 3l. or 4l. a barrel. Though the Danes claim this country of East Greenland, where these whales are taken, the Dutch have in a manner monopolized this fishery.

NORWAY.

THE natural signification of Norway is the Northern way. It is situated between the 57th & 72d degrees of north latitude, & between the fourth and fifteenth degrees of east long. Its length is computed at 750 miles, its breadth at 170. It is bounded on the south by the entrance into the Baltic, called the Scaggerac, or Categate; on the west & north by the northern ocean, and on the east, it is divided from Sweden by a long ridge of mountains.

The climate of Norway varies according to its extent, and its expositure towards the sea. The eastern parts are commonly covered with snow; and the cold generally sets in about the middle of October, with intense severity, to the middle of April; the waters being all that while frozen to a considerable thickness. In 1719, seven thousand Swedes, who were on their march to attack Drontheim, perished in the snow, on the mountains which separate Sweden from Norway; and their bodies were found in different postures. But even frost and snow have their conveniencies, as they facilitate the conveyance of goods by land. As to the more northerly parts of this country, called Finmark, the cold is so intense, that they are but little known. At Bergen, the longest day consists of about nineteen hours, and the shortest about six. In the summer the inhabitants can read and write at midnight by the light of the sky; and in the most northerly parts, about mid summer, the sun is continually in view. In those parts, however, in the middle of winter, there is only a faint glimmering of light at noon, for about an hour and a half; owing to the reflection of the sun's rays on the mountains. Nature, notwithstanding, has been so kind to the Norwegians, that in the midst of their darkness, the sky is so serene, and the moon and the Aurora borealis so bright, that they can carry on their fishery, and work at their several trades in open air.

The air is so pure in some of the inland parts, that the inhabitants live so long as to be tired of life; and cause themselves to be transported to a less salubrious air. Sudden thaws, and snow-falls, have, however, sometimes dreadful effects, and destroy whole villages.

MOUNTAINS.] Norway is reckoned one of the most mountainous countries in the world; for it contains a chain of unequal mountains running from south to north: to pass that of Hardanger, a man must travel about seventy English miles; and to pass others, upwards of fifty. Dofrefield is counted the highest mountain, perhaps, in Europe. The rivers and cataracts which intersect these dreadful precipices, and are passable only by slight tottering wooden bridges render travelling in this country very terrible and dangerous; though the government is at the expence of providing, at different stages, houses accommodated with fire, light, and kitchen furniture. Detached from this vast chain, other immense mountains present themselves all over Norway; some of them with reservoirs of water on the top; and the whole forming a most surprising landscape. The activity of the natives, in recovering their sheep and goats, when penned up, through a false step, in one of those rocks, is wonderful. The owner directs himself to be lowered down from the top of the mountain sitting on a cross stick, tied to the end of a long rope; and when he arrives at the place where the creature stands, he fastens it to the same cord, and it is drawn up with himself. The caverns that are to be met with in those mountains, are more wonderful than those, perhaps, in any other part of the world, though less liable to observation. One of them, called Dolitzen, was, in 1750, visited by two clergymen; who reported, that they proceeded in it, until they heard the sea dashing over their heads; that the passage was as wide and as high as an ordinary church, the sides perpendicular, and the roof vaulted: That they descended a flight of natural stairs; but when they arrived at another, they durst not venture to proceed, but returned, and that they consumed two candles going and returning.

FOREST.] The chief wealth of Norway lies in its forests, which furnish foreigners with masts, beams, plank, and boards; and serve beside for all domestic uses; particularly the construction of houses, bridges, ships, and for charcoal to the founderies. The chief timber growing here, are fir and pine, elm, ash, yew, bent-reed (a very curious wood) birch, beech, oak, eel or alder, juniper, the alpin tree, the comel or sloe-tree, hasel, elder, and even ebony; (under the mountains of Kolen) lyme and willows. The sums which Norway receives for timber, are very considerable; but the industry of the inhabitants is greatly assisted by the course of the rivers, and the situation of their lakes; which affords them not only the conveniency already mentioned, of floating down their timber, but that of erecting saw mills, for dividing their large beams into planks and deals. A tenth of all sawed timber belongs to his Danish majesty, and form no inconsiderable part of his revenue.

STONES METALS AND MINERALS] Norway contains quarries of excellent marble, as well as many other kind of stones; and the magnet is found in the iron mines. The amianthus or asbestos, which, when its delicate fibres are wove into cloth, are cleaned by the fire, is likewise found here: as are crystals, granates, amethysts, agate, thunder-stones, and eagle-stones. Gold found in Norway, has been coined into ducats. His Danish majesty is now working, to great advantage, a silver mine at Koningsberg; other silver mines have been found in different parts of the country; and one of the many silver masses that have been discovered, weighing 560 pounds, is to be seen at the Royal Museum at Copenhagen. The lead, copper, and iron mines, are common in this country: one of the copper mines at Roraas, is thought to be the richest in Europe. Norway likewise produces quicksilver, sulphur, vitriol, allum and various kinds of loam; the different manufactures of which bring in a large revenue to the crown.

The proprietors of Cambridge, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors on the third day of May 1785, to defray the expence of compleating the first division lots, clearing roads, &c. are hereby informed that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Amos Fassett, Esq; inholder in said Cambridge, on the 22nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. as will discharge said tax, with all legal costs, unless said tax be sooner discharged. The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of two pound eight shillings on each original right,

Samuel Robinson,	Joshua Stanton,
Jonathan Fassett,	Hezekiah Smith,
Nathan Leonard,	Uriah Seymour,
Daniel Kingsley, jun.	Chauncy Seymour,
Ezra Fellows,	Sylvester Seymour,
Jeremiah Bingham,	Lois Wood,
Thomas Brown, jun,	Joseph Hinsdell,
Jonathan Robinson,	Nathaniel Wood,
Elisha Field,	Isaac Hatheway,
Amos Fassett,	Fredrick Hopkins,
Joseph Tyler,	Thomas Porter,
Abiathar Waldo,	Thomas Mo edock.
Ebenezer Drury,	

GIDEON HOUSE, Collector.

Bennington, December 27, 1785. 37—4o

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Cambridge, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the Dwelling house of Amos Fassett, Esq; in said Cambridge, on the 21st day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon; To see if they will raise money for service done in surveying the second division and making roads.

JOHN FASSETT, Proprietors Clerk.

Cambridge, December 12, 1785.

The proprietors of Turnersburgh, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified to meet at the house of Amos Robinson, in Hartford, in the county of Windsor, and state aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz, 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To see what the proprietors will do to incourage the building of mills in said town. 3. To see if the proprietors will give a certain number liberty to pitch their second division lots. 4. To see if the proprietors will draw their second division lots; and do any other business they shall think proper,

ELISHA LATHROP, LEMUEL HOUGH, JOHN GRISWOLD. } Prop's Comm.

Lebanon, December 20, 1785. 35—7

CASH given for RAGS, CALVES PATES, and Cattle's Feet, at the Printing-Office in Bennington.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL,
At their Office near the Court House, where any commands in the Printing or Book-Binding Business will be carefully attended to and duly executed. And where all Productions of Genius, Political Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are thankfully received. Advertisements of no more length than breadth are inserted three weeks for Six Shillings.

[MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1786. THE [VOL. III. NUMB. [illegible]

VERMONT GAZETTE.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

The CONSTITUTION of the State of VERMONT, as revised by the Council of CENSORS; and Published for the Consideration of the People.

(Continued from our last.)

SECTION VIII.

THE Representatives, so chosen, (a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for transacting any other business than raising a State tax, for which two thirds of the members elected shall be present) shall meet on the second Thursday of the succeeding October, and shall be stiled, *The General Assembly of the State of Vermont*: they shall have power to choose their Speaker, Secretary of the State, their Clerk, and other necessary officers of the House---sit on their own adjournments---prepare bills, and enact them into laws---judge of the elections and qualifications of their own members, they may expel members but not for causes known to their constituents antecedent to their election: they may administer oaths or affirmations in matters depending before them---redress grievances---impeach State criminals---grant charters of incorporation-----constitute towns, boroughs, cities, and counties: they may annually, in the first session after their election, and at other times when vacancies happen, choose Delegates to Congress (subsequent to the admission of this State into confederation with the United States;) and shall also in conjunction with the Council, annually (or oftener if need be) elect Judges of the Supreme and several County and Probate Courts, Sheriffs, and Justices of the Peace; and also, with the Council, may elect Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals, from time to time, as often as there shall be occasion, to hold their offices during the pleasure of the Legislature: and they shall have all other powers necessary for the Legislature of a free and sovereign State;---But they shall have no power to add to, alter, abolish, or infringe any part of this Constitution.

Section IX. The Council of this State shall consist of one able, discrete freeholder, to be chosen from each county in the State, by freemen residing in the same county, in manner following:---The freemen of each town shall annually, on the first Tuesday in September, bring in their votes for one Counsellor, residing in the county in which such town lies, with his name fairly written, to the presiding officer of the meeting, who shall seal them up in the presence of the freemen, and write on the paper containing the same, *Votes for a Counsellor*, and the name of the town where taken,* and deliver them to the person chosen to attend the County Convention for the purpose of electing Representatives in Assembly;---Which Convention, when met, (after chusing a Chairman and Clerk of the same) before their proceeding to the choice of Representatives, shall sort and count the votes for a Counsellor, and shall declare the person who has the greatest number of votes duly elected for the year ensuing; and if there shall be a tie, the Convention shall choose one of those who have the greatest number of votes, to be Counsellor for the year ensuing.---Which Chairman shall give official notice of such choice to the person elected; and the said notice shall be a sufficient credential of such election.

Section X. The freemen of each town shall on the first Tuesday of September, in every year, bring in to the Constable their votes for some able discreet freeholder, residing in this State, to be Governor, with his name fairly written; who shall seal them up in the presence of the freemen, & write on the paper inclosing them, *Votes for Governor*, and the name of the town where taken, and deliver them to some Representative chosen to attend the General Assembly: and at the opening of the said Assembly, there shall be a Committee appointed out of the Council and Assembly, who, after being duly sworn to the faithful discharge of their trust, shall proceed to receive, sort and count the votes for the Governor, and declare the person who has the major part of the votes to be Governor for the year insuing. And if there be no choice made, then the Council and General Assembly, by their joint ballot, shall make choice of a Governor. The Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer shall also be chosen in the manner above directed.

Section XI. The Governor, and in his absence the Lieutenant-Governor, with the Council, (a major part of whom, including the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, shall be a quorum to transact business) shall have power to commissionate all officers,----and also to appoint officers, except where provision is or shall be otherwise made by law, or this frame of government;---and shall supply every vacancy in any office, occasioned by death or otherwise, until the office can be filled in the manner directed by law, or this constitution.---They are to correspond with other States,---transact business with officers of government, civil and military, and to prepare such business as may appear to them necessary to lay before the General Assembly.----They shall sit as Judges to hear and determine on impeachments, taking to their assistance, for advice only, the Judges of the Supreme Court;---and shall have power to grant pardons, and remit fines in all cases whatsoever, except in treason and murder, in which they shall have power to grant reprieves, but not to pardon until after the end of the next session of Assembly; and except in cases of impeachment, in which there shall be no remission or mitigation of punishment, but by act of legislation.---They are also to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.---They are to expedite the execution of such measures as may be resolved upon by the General Assembly;---and they may draw upon the Treasurer for such sums as may be appropriated by the House of Representatives.---They may also lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any time not exceeding thirty days, in the recess of the House only:---They may grant such licences as shall be directed by law, and shall have power to call together the General Assemby, when necessary, before the day to which they shall stand adjourned. The Governor shall be Captain-General and Commander in Chief of the forces of the State, but shall not command in person, except advised thereto by the Council, and then only as long as they shall approve thereof; and the Lieutenant-Governor shall by virtue of his office, be Lieutenant-General of all the forces of the State. The Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, and the Council, shall meet at the time and place with the General Assembly; the Lieutenant-Governor shall, during the presence of the Commander in Chief, vote and act as one of the Council; and the Governor, and in his absence the Lieutenant Governor, shall, by virtue of their offices, preside in Council, and have a casting, but no other vote. Every member of the Council shall be a Justice of the Peace for the whole State, by virtue of his office. The Governor and Council shall have a Clerk, and keep fair books of their proceedings, wherein any Counsellor may enter his dissent, with his reasons to support it.

Section XII. The Representatives having met, and chosen their Speaker and Clerk, shall each of them, before they proceed to business, take and subscribe, as well the oath or affirmation of allegiance herein after directed, (except where they shall produce certificates of their having theretofore taken and subscribed the same) as the following oath or affirmation, viz.

You----------*do solemnly swear* (or affirm) *that as a member of this Assembly, you will not propose or assent, to any bill, vote or resolution, which shall appear to you injurious to the people, nor do or consent to any act or thing whatever, that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge their rights and privileges, as declared by the constitution of this State; but will, in all things, conduct yourself as a faithful, honest Representative and Guardian of the people, according to the best of your judgment and abilities.* (In case of an oath,) *So help you God.* (And in case of an affirmation,) *under the pains and penalties of perjury.*

And each member, before he takes his seat, shall make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.

You do believe in one God, the Creator and Governor of the universe, the rewarder of the good and the punisher of the wicked. And you do acknowledge the scriptures of the old and new testament, to be given by divine inspiration, and own and profess the Protestant religion.

And no further or other religious test shall ever hereafter be required of any civil officer or magistrate in this State.

Section XIII. The doors of the house in which the General Assembly of this Commonwealth shall sit, shall be open for the admission of all persons who behave decently, except only when the welfare of the State may require them to be shut.

Section XIV. The votes and proceedings of the General Assembly shall be printed (when one third of the members think it necessary) as soon as conveniently may be, after the end of each session, with the yeas and nays on any question, when required by any member; (except where the votes shall be taken by ballot, in

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* *If the Convention prefer the mode of dividing the State into districts for the choice of Representatives, to that of choosing them in County Convention;---the Council of Censors propose the following instead of the remainder of Section IX, viz. Which votes (at a certain time and place, to be appointed by the Legislature in their first session after the approbation of this article) shall by the several presiding officers of the freemen's meeting, or (in case of either of their necessary absence) by one of the Selectmen of the same town, be delivered sealed, to the High-Sheriff of the same county, or in case of his necessary absence, to one of his Deputies by the High-Sheriff appointed for the purpose, who shall be Moderator of the same meeting; and after a choice made of a Clerk of the meeting by the persons convened, they shall sort and count the votes for a Counsellor, and shall declare the person who has the greatest number of votes, duly elected for the year ensuing.---And if there shall be a tie, the persons convened shall choose one of those who have the greatest number of votes to be Counsellor for the year then coming.---Which Moderator shall give official notice of such choice to the person elected, and the said notice shall be a sufficient credential of such election.*

which case every member shall have a right to insert the reasons of his vote upon the minutes.

Section XV. The stile of the laws of this State, in future to be passed, shall be, *It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont.*

Section XVI. To the end that laws, before they are enacted, may be more maturely considered, and the inconvenience of hasty determinations as much as possible prevented, all bills which originate in the Assembly, shall be laid before the Governor and Council, for their revision, and concurrence or proposals of amendment; who shall return the same to the Assembly, with their proposals of amendment (if any) in writing; and if the same are not agreed to by the Assembly, it shall be in the power of the Governor and Council to suspend the passing of such bills until the next session of the Legislature. Provided that if the Governor and Council shall neglect or refuse to return any such bill to the Assembly, with written proposals of amendment, within five days, or before the rising of the Legislature, the same shall become a law.

Section XVII. No person ought, in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony by the Legislature.

Section XVIII. Every male freeholder, in the right of himself or his wife, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, having resided in this State for the space of one whole year next preceding any election of Representatives, or who has rented a tenement therein for the said time, of the yearly value of four pounds, and been rated, and actually paid taxes to this State for the same, who is of a quiet and peaceable behavior, shall be entitled to vote in the election of such officers as are to be chosen by the freemen.

Section XIX. The inhabitants of this Commonwealth shall be trained and armed for its defence, under such regulations, restrictions, and exceptions, as the General Assembly shall by law direct. The several companies of militia shall, as often as vacancies happen, elect their Captains and other inferior officers; and the Captains and subalterns shall nominate and recommend the field officers of their respective regiments, who shall appoint their staff officers.

Section XX. All commissions shall be in the name of the freemen of the State of Vermont, sealed with the State seal, signed by the Governor, or in his absence the Lieutenant Governor, and attested by the secretary of the State, which seal shall be kept by the said Secretary.

Section XXI. Every officer of State, whether judicial or executive, shall be liable to be impeached by the General Assembly, either when in office, or after his resignation, or removal for maladministration. All impeachments shall be before the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, and Council, who shall hear and determine the same, and may award costs.

Section XXII. All officers shall be paid an adequate, but moderate compensation for their services: and if any officer shall wittingly and knowingly take greater fees than the laws allow him, either directly or indirectly, it shall ever after disqualify him from holding any office in this State: and whenever an office, through increase of fees, or otherwise, becomes so profitable as to occasion many to apply for it, the profits ought to be lessened by the Legislature. And no person shall be capable of holding any civil office in this State, except he has acquired and maintains a good moral character.

Section XXIII. No person in this State, shall be capable of holding or exercising more than one of the following offices, at the same time, viz. Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Delegate, Agent or Commissioner to Congress, or any other State or Power, Chancellor or Judge of the Supreme Court, Treasurer of the State, member of the Council, member of the General Assembly, Surveyor-General, or Sheriff. Nor shall any person be capable of serving in the office of Governor, more than four years successively, nor of re election to the same office within four years from the expiration of the time for which he was last elected. Nor shall any person be capable of serving as Treasurer of the State more than three years successively, nor capable of re-election to the same office after the said term, until his accounts as Treasurer are completely settled. And no person shall be capable of serving as High-Sheriff for any county more than three years successively, nor of re appointment to the said office within three years from the expiration of the said term.

Section XXIV. The Treasurer of the State shall before the Governor and Council, give sufficient security to the Secretary of the State, in behalf of the General Assembly, and each High Sheriff before the first Judge of the County Court, to the Treasurer of their respective counties, previous to their respectively entering upon the execution of their offices, in such manner, and in such sums, as shall be directed by the legislature.

Section XXV. The Treasurer's accounts shall be annually audited and a fair state thereof laid before the General Assembly, at their session in October.

Section XXVI. Every officer, whether judicial, executive or military, in authority under this State, before he enter upon the execution of his office, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation of office, except such as shall be exempted by the legislature) viz.

You ------ do solemnly swear (or affirm) *that you will be true and faithful to the State of Vermont; & that you will not, directly or indirectly, do any act or thing injurious to the constitution or government thereof, as established by convention.* (If an oath) *So help you God.* (If an affirmation) *under the pains and penalties of perjury.*

The oath or affirmation of office.

You ------ do solemnly swear (or affirm) *that you will faithfully execute the office of -----, for the ---- of ----, and will therein do equal right and justice to all men, to the best of your judgment and abilities, according to law.* (If an oath) *So help you God.* (If an affirmation,) *under the pains & penalties of perjury.*

Section XXVII. Any delegate to Congress may be superceded at any time, by the General Assembly appointing another in his stead. No man shall be capable of being a Delegate to represent this State in Congress for more than three year;---and no person who holds any office in the gift of Congress shall, during the time of his holding such office, be elected to represent this State in Congress.

Section XXVIII. Trials of issues proper for the cognizance of a jury, in the Supreme and County Courts, shall be by jury, except where parties otherwise agree; and great care ought to be taken to prevent corruption or partiality in the choice and return, or appointment of juries.

Section XXIX. All prosecutions shall commence by the authority of the State of Vermont; all indictments shall conclude with these words, *against the peace & dignity of the State.* And all fines shall be proportionate to the offences.

Section XXX. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up and assigning over, *bona fide*, all his estate, real and personal, in possession, reversion or remainder, for the use of his creditors, in such manner as shall be hereafter regulated by law. And all prisoners, unless in execution, or committed for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great, shall be bailable by sufficient sureties: nor shall excessive bail be exacted for bailable offences.

Section XXXI. All elections, whether by the people, or in General Assembly, shall be by ballot, free and voluntary: and any elector who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, money or otherwise, shall forfeit his right to elect at that time, and suffer such other penalty as the laws shall direct. And any person who shall, directly or indirectly, give, promise or bestow any such rewards to be elected, shall thereby be rendered incapable to serve for the ensuing year, and be subject to such further punishment as a future Legislature shall direct.

Section XXXII. All deeds and conveyances of land shall be recorded in the Town Clerk's office in the respective towns, and, for want thereof, in the County Clerk's office of the same county.

Section XXXIII. The Legislature shall regulate entails in such manner as to prevent perpetuities.

Section XXXIV. To deter more effectually from the commission of crimes, by continued visible punishment of long duration, and to make sanguinary punishment less necessary, means ought to be provided for punishing by hard labor those who shall be convicted of crimes not capital; whereby the criminal shall be employed for the benefit of the public, or for reparation of injuries done to private persons, and all persons at proper times, ought to be permitted to see them at their labor.

Section XXXV. The estates of such persons as may destroy their own lives shall not, for that offence, be forfeited, but descend or ascend in the same manner as if such persons had died in a natural way. Nor shall any article which shall accidentally occasion the death of any person, be henceforth deemed a deodand, or in any wise forfeited, on account of such misfortune.

Section XXXVI. Every person, of good character, who comes to settle in this State, having first taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means acquire, hold and transfer land, or other real estate; and, after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free citizen thereof, and entitled to all the rights of a natural born subject of this State, except that he shall not be capable of being elected Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, Counsellor, or Representative in Assembly, until after two years residence.

Section XXXVII. The inhabitants of this State shall have liberty, in seasonable times, to hunt and fowl on the lands they hold, and on other lands not inclosed; and in like manner to fish in all boatable and other waters, not private property, under proper regulations, to be hereafter made and provided by the General Assembly.

Section XXXVIII. Laws for the encouragement of virtue, and prevention of vice and immorality, ought to be constantly kept in force, and duly executed; and a competent number of schools ought to be maintained in each town, for the convenient instruction of youth; and one or more grammar schools be incorporated, and properly supported in each county in this State.

Section XXXIX. All private property, within this State, shall be rated according to the true value thereof, in all taxes to be hereafter levied, except such personal property as may, from time to time, be exempted by the Legislature, for the encouragement of agriculture, arts, sciences and manufactures, or for relieving the poor and necessitous.

Section XL. To prevent this Commonwealth being perpetually drained of circulating specie, by uses not beneficial to the same, the Legislature ought to prevent corporations and societies in remote parts, (or any other person or persons in trust for them, or for their use) taking or holding any lands lying within this State, and to appropriate grants which have heretofore been made to such societies or corporations, to the use of literature within this community. Provided, on account of the contiguity and usefulness of the corporation of Dartmouth-College to this State, this section shall not be understood to affect the said corporation while the College is maintained in the town where it now stands.

Section XLI. The declaration of the political rights and privileges of the inhabitants of this State, is hereby declared to be a part of the Constitution of this Commonwealth; and ought not to be violated, on any pretence whatsoever.

Section XLII. That the freedom of this Commonwealth may be preserved inviolate for ever, there shall be chosen by ballot, by the freemen of this State, on the last Wednesday in March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and in every seven years thereafter, in such mode as the Legislature shall by a future act particularly direct, thirteen persons, to be called the Council of Censors; who shall be elected from the number of those freemen who are not then members of either the Council or General Assembly, and meet together on the first Wednesday of June next ensuing their election; (a majority of whom shall be a quorum in every case, except as to calling a Convention, in which two thirds of the whole number elected shall agree)---whose duty it shall be to enquire, whether the Constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part during the last septennary; (including the year of their service)---and whether the legislative and executive branches of government have performed their duty, as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves, or exercised, other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the Constitution. They are also to enquire whether the public monies have been disposed of, and whether the laws have been duly executed. For these purposes they shall have power to send for persons, papers and records, (and if any person shall neglect or refuse to attend them, and give any information required by the said Council (if able), or deliver to them any papers or records in his or her custody, which shall be wanted by them in the course of their inquiry, upon the complaint of said Council to any Justice of the Peace, he or she shall (unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary) be committed, by such Justice, to the common goal, there to remain until he or she shall deliver up such papers or records, or (if able) give such information as is required, and pay costs of prosecution.)---They also shall have authority to pass public censures,---to order impeachments, and to recommend to the Legislature the repealing such laws, as appear to them to have been enacted contrary to the principles of the Constitution. These powers they shall continue to have, for and during the space of one year from the day of their election, and no longer. The said Council of Censors shall also have power to call a convention, to meet within two years after their sitting, if there appears to them an absolute necessity of amending any article of the constitution that may be defective, explaining such as may be thought not clearly expressed, and of adding such as are necessary for the preservation of the rights and happiness of the people: but the articles to be amended, and the amendments proposed and such articles as are proposed to be added or abolished, shall be promulgated at least three months before the day appointed for the election of such Convention, for the previous consideration of the people, that they may have an opportunity of instructing their delegates on the subject.

Section XLIII. The next election of Counsellors and Representatives shall be in those of the modes mentioned in the preceding frame of government, which shall be thought most eligible by the convention appointed to determine upon the alterations recommended by this council of Censors, to be made in the constitution: and the persons chosen shall convene, on the second Thursday of October next, at such place as the present assembly shall appoint. And the said convention is invested with power (for the next election only) to divide the State into districts, or apportion the number of representatives to the several counties, as the said convention shall think just. And it is hereby recommended to the said convention to ascertain a mode of election, and publish it for the information of the freemen, as seasonably as may be.

In Council of Censors, October 20, 1785.

WHEREAS there appears to this Council for the preservation of the rights and happiness of the people, an absolute necessity of amending and explaining several articles of the Constitution of this State, and of making some additions thereto,

Therefore, by virtue of the power and authority vested in this Council by the 44th section of the frame of government, it is unanimously

Resolved, *That the first Constable of each town in this State be, and hereby is directed, at least six, and not more than twelve days, previous to the second Tuesday of June next, to warn a meeting of the inhabitants of their respective towns, to be held at the usual place of holding freemen's meetings within the same, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the said second Tuesday of June, (by giving personal notice thereof) then and there (if they shall see proper) to elect one member of Convention, to be held for the purposes above mentioned, in the same manner as Representatives in Assembly are legally to be chosen: and that the said Constable, or in case of his absence the Town Clerk, certify the due election of the person chosen.*

And that it be, and is hereby recommended to said members of Convention to convene on the last Thursday of said June, at the meeting-house in Manchester, to carry into execution the important purposes of their appointment.

And in order to have the persons authorised to determine upon the propriety of the several alterations proposed in the Constitution, unbiased by interest.

Resolved, *That in the opinion of this Council, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer of the State, Council of Censors, or General Assembly, officers who hold their commissions during good behavior, and other officers who may be interested by alterations proposed to be made in the Constitution, ought not to be elected members of such Convention.*

Extract from the minutes,

MICAH TOWNSEND, Sec.

Massachusetts.

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 13.

Last Friday an honest countryman, with a quantity of very nice diaper and thread (the produce of American industry) for sale in a pillow-case of equal goodness, was met in Boston by a knave who, after a little conversation with him concerning his goods, &c. invited him in a friendly manner, to his house to take some refreshment. The unsuspecting man accepted the invitation, and followed him accordingly. Seating himself he laid his pillow-case, with its contents close behind the chair on which he sat. After tarrying a while, and drinking with his host, another person (who, probably, was in the scheme) came to the door, and enquired of the countryman, whether he had diaper to sell? to which he answered in the affirmative; and turning round to take it up, perceived it was removed. The room was searched in vain; when the hospitable villian, affecting concern for the loss, accompanied him out of doors under pretence of looking for the goods---leading him through an intricate maze of passages, until at length he took an opportunity to slip off. The poor countryman, unacquainted with the place, was, thus left alone, completely lost, and could neither find the man, or the house again; but at last making his way into the street was obliged to return home, without any other compensation for the loss of his goods, than a dear-bought lesson of caution in his dealings with strangers.

PRUDENTIAL MAXIMS.

IN the choice of a wife take the daughter of a good mother:

Choose not a friend over thy cups.

If thou hast wit and learning, get wisdom and modesty to them.

Trust not him that seems a saint.

Never provoke the fury of bigots, by exposing their sentiments.

Never enter into hot disputes concerning points of religion, or state affairs.

Measure not men by Sundays, without regarding what they do all the week after.

I advise thee to visit thy relations & friends: But I also advise thee not to live too near them.

Let the society thou frequentest be like a company of bees gathered together to make honey, and not of wasps which do nothing but hum, devour and sting.

In thy judgment and esteem of men, constantly prefer the good temper of their minds, & honesty of their actions, above all the excellencies of their eloquence or knowledge.

It is not sufficient for thee to observe the essential duties of probity, which make a good man: But also thou art to practise those of society, which make a well-bred man.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. Printers,

By inserting the following syllogisms perhaps you may gratify some of your speculative readers.

On ETERNAL CREATION.

WHATEVER is properly eternal is without beginning; but creation is properly eternal; *Ergo,*

That which had no beginning, never began to exist; creation had no beginning; *Ergo,*

That which never began to exist is uncreated; creation never began to exist; *Ergo,*

Again----Whatever is co-eval with God, is eternal as God; finite intelligencies are co-eval with God; *Ergo,*----

Whatever is as eternal as God, never was brought into being----never had existence given to it----is independent of any other being for its existence: but finite intelligencies are as eternal as God: *Ergo*----

If there be independent finite intelligencies; then there is a plurality of Gods, alias demigods. But there are independent finite intelligencies: *Ergo.*

ALLEN'S THEOLOGY, vide p. 58, 59.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Monkton, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors: These are therefore to notify to the said proprietors that they meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, innholder in Bennington, on the 14th day of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. First To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a proprietor's Clerk. 3. To see if the proprietors will finish laying out the second division, and proceed to laying out the remainder of said township. 4. To see if the proprietors will raise a sum of money, by tax, to defrey the expence of cutting and clearing roads, and do any other business that may be thought necessary to be done at said meeting.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Justice Peace.

Bennington, January 21, 1786.

The gentlemen Physicians and Surgeons of the Counties of Bennington, Rutland, and parts adjacent, are hereby notified, that a meeting of the first Medical Society in the State of Vermont, (as established by Act of Assembly) is adjourned to eleven o'clock in the morning of the second Wednesday of February next, at the dwelling house of Major Joseph Fay, in Bennington. All persons of the aforesaid faculties, who are desirous of making advances in the healing art, so necessary for the relief of the distressed, are invited to give their attendance at the above time and place. Those inclined to become members, may, at that time, know the mode of admittance.

Dinner to be on the table at precisely half after one o'clock, P. M.

By agreement of the Society,

JONAS FAY, President.

Bennington, January 14, 1786.

Account of a singular marriage negotiated by Bill of Exchange.

A MERCHANT originally from London, having acquired a great fortune in the island of Jamaica, concluded he could not be happy in the enjoyment of it, unless he shared it with a woman of merit; and knowing none to his fancy he resolved to write to a worthy correspondent of his in London. He knew no other style than that he used in trade; therefore, treating affairs of love as he did his business, after giving his friend in his letter several commissions, and reserving this for the last, he went on thus, "Item, seeing that I have taken a resolution to marry, and that I do not find a suitable match for me here, do not fail to send by the next ship bound hither, a young woman of the qualification and form following: As for a portion, I demand none; let her be of an honest family; between 20 and 25 years of age; of a middle stature, and well proportioned; her face agreeable, her temper mild, her character blameless, her health good, and her constitution strong enough to bear the change of the climate, that there may be no occasion to look out for a second through lack of the first, soon after she comes to hand; which must be provided against as much as possible considering the great distance and dangers of the sea. If she arrives, and conditions as abovesaid, with the present letter endorsed by you, or at least an attested copy thereof, that there may be no mistake or imposition, I hereby oblige and engage myself to satisfy the said letter, by marrying the bearer at fifteen days sight. In witness whereof I subscribe this, &c."

The London correspondent read over and over the odd articles which put the future spouse on the same footing with the bales of goods he was to send to his friend; and after admiring the prudent exactness of the West-Indian, and his laconic stile, in enumerating the qualifications which he insisted on, he endeavored to serve him to his mind; and after many inquiries, he judged he had found a lady fit for his purpose, in a young person of reputable family, but no fortune; of good humor, and of a polite education, well shaped, and more than tolerably handsome. He made the proposal to her as his friend had directed, and the young gentlewoman, who had no subsistence but from a cross old aunt, who gave her a great deal of uneasiness, accepted it. A ship bound for that island was then fitting out at Bristol: the gentlewoman went on board the same, together with the bales of goods, being provided with all necessaries, and particularly with a certificate in due form, and indorsed by the correspondent. She was also inserted in the invoice, the last article of which ran thus: "Item, a maid of 21 years of age, of the quality, shape, and condition as per order; as appears by the affidavits and certificates she has to produce." Writings which were thought necessary to so exact a man as the future husband, were an extract of the parish register; a certificate of her character signed by the curate; an attestation of her neighbors, setting forth that she had for the space of three years lived with an old aunt who was intolerably peevish and that she had not, during all that time, given her said aunt the least occasion of complaint. And lastly, the goodness of her constitution was certified, after consultation, by four noted physicians.

Before the gentlewoman's departure, the London correspondent sent several letters of advice by other ships to his friend, whereby he informed him, that per such a ship he sent him a young woman of such an age, character and condition, &c. in a word, such a one as he desired to marry. The letters of advice, the bales, and the gentlewoman came safe to the port; and our merchant, who happened to be one of the foremost on the pier at the lady's landing, was charmed to see a handsome person, who having heard him called by his name, told him, "Sir, I have a bill of exchange upon you, & you know it is not usual for people to carry a great deal of money about them in such a long voyage as I have now made; I beg the favor you will be pleased to pay it." At the same time she gave him his correspondent's letter, on the back of which was wrote, "The bearer of this is the spouse you ordered me to send you." "Ha, Madam! said the merchant, I never yet suffered my bills to be protested, and swear this shall not be the first: I shall reckon myself the most fortunate of all men, if you allow me to discharge it." "Yes, Sir, replied she, and more willingly, since I am apprised of your character. We had several persons of honor on board, who knew you very well, and who, during my passage, have answered all the questions I asked them concerning you, in so advantageous a manner, that it has raised in me a perfect esteem for you." This first interview was in a few days after followed by the nuptials, which were very magnificent. The new married couple are satisfied with their happy union made by a bill of exchange, which was the most fortunate that had happened in that island for many years.

LONDON, October 31.

An extraordinary circumstance worthy the attention of the faculty in general,

At Rye, in Sussex, lives a young woman named Margery Gascoigne, twenty-two years of age, who has, according to her own account, and the doctors who have attended her, been with child for near those four years past; the last year of which expires this month, and has experienced the pains of labour every nine months regularly, during that time, and is, at present, a most surprizing phenomenon, and shews how far nature can, under the most distressing circumstances, and dreadful situation that ever befel a poor creature, be supported by the human frame: her size is beyond description, and the movements of the embryo (if a child) are so surprizing, insomuch that she is forced to take opium in great doses to lull it, in order that she may have some little ease herself, which she would not otherwise experience. The foregoing is taken from a letter written by her direction to a friend in London, she not being able to write herself, having kept her bed for these eight months past, and her room for upwards of two years. She has been attended by Dr. Mackrell, at Rye, who knows the truth of the above.

The proprietors of Cambridge, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors on the third day of May 1785, to defray the expence of compleating the first division lots; clearing roads, &c. are hereby informed that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Amos Fassett, Esq; inholder in said Cambridge, on the 22nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. as will discharge said tax, with all legal costs, unless said tax be sooner discharged. The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of two pound eight shillings on each original right,

Samuel Robinson,	Joshua Stanton,
Jonathan Fassett,	Hezekiah Smith,
Nathan Leonard,	Uriah Seymour,
Daniel Kingsley, jun.	Chauncy Seymour,
Ezra Fellows,	Sylvester Seymour,
Jeremiah Bingham,	Lois Wood,
Thomas Brown, jun,	Joseph Hinsdell,
Jonathan Robinson,	Nathaniel Wood,
Elisha Field,	Isaac Hatheway,
Amos Fassett,	Fredrick Hopkins,
Joseph Tyler,	Thomas Porter,
Abiathar Waldo,	Thomas Moredock.
Ebenezer Drury,	

GIDEON HOUSE, Collector.

Bennington, December 27, 1785. 37—4o

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Cambridge, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the Dwelling house of Amos Fassett, Esq; in said Cambridge, on the 21st day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon; To see if they will raise money for service done in surveying the second division and making roads.

JOHN FASSETT, Proprietors Clerk.

Cambridge, December 12, 1785.

The proprietors of Chittenden, in the County of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are informed, that a tax of one pound ten shillings, was granted on each right or share of land in said township in July last, and committed to me to collect, this is therefore to notify the proprietors that unless said tax is paid by the first Thursday in March next, so much of each delinquents right will be sold at Public Vendue at the house of Nathaniel Ladd, in said Chittenden, at ten o'Clock in the forenoon as will pay said tax with all legal cost arising thereon.

NATHANIEL LADD, Collector.

Dated Chittenden, December 31, 1785.

Notice is hereby given to all those persons claiming property in the lands, in the township of Barnett, in the county of Orange, in the State of Vermont granted to Simon Stevens, Abijah Willard, Nathan Baldwin, William Jennison Sterne, Able Willard, Thomas Steine, Levi Willard, Thomas Farber, William Grimes, David Brewster, Joseph Stevens, Samuel How, Robert Lord Fowle, Nathan Willard, Henry Quincy, Samuel Hall, Daniel Fowle, Jonathan Brewer, Elijah Alexander, Thomas Davis, John Ellis, Samuel Whitmore, Samuel Marble, John Gould, Jeremiah Hall, Matthew Livermore, Simon Stevens, Joseph Hammond, Benjamin Melvin, John Pearce, Jonathan Hammond, Thomas Sterne Stevens, Abijah Willard, jun. Benjamin Hall, John Blunt, Henry Appleton, John Osborne, Mathew Bell, jun. Benjamin Bell, jun. Daniel Osborne, Samuel Honey, John Lord, Hon. Theodore Atkinson, jun. Nathaniel Burrell, Esq; William Temple, Esq; and two shares granted to Benning Wentworth, Esq; that their lands will be sold at Vendue, on the twenty-seventh day of February next, at nine o'clock in the morning at the house of Simon Stevens, Esquire in Springfield, unless the taxes voted on each right of land in said township of Barnett, on the first day of November last, shall then have been paid to

SAMUEL STEVENS, Collector.

Charlestown, January 3, 1786.

The proprietors of Turnersburgh, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified to meet at the house of Amos Robinson, in Hartford, in the county of Windsor, and state aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To see what the proprietors will do to incourage the building of mills in said town. 3. To see if the proprietors will give a certain number liberty to pitch their second division lots. 4 To see if the proprietors will draw their second division lots; and do any other business they shall think proper,

ELISHA LATHROP, LEMUEL HOUGH, JOHN GRISWOLD. } Prop's Comm.

Lebanon, December 20, 1785. 35—7

All persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either by book or note, are required to make immediate payment, in cash or wheat, or expect to account with ISAAC TICHENOR, Esq;

CAIUS SMITH.

January 11th, 1786.

The proprietors of Brookfield, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of twenty shillings, on each right of land in said township granted by the proprietors at a legal meeting held at the dwelling house of Elisha Burton, Esq; in Norwich, on the 4th of March 1785, for the purpose of cutting and clearing roads, and laying out the third division of lots, are informed, that so much of each delinquents right will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Capt. William Heaton, in Tunbridge, on the second Wednesday of February next, at nine o'clock in the morning as will discharge said tax, with legal costs unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of twenty shillings due on each right which has no sum annexed, viz.

Nathaniel Brush,	Samuel Gayford,
Lucretia Coult,	John Eastman,
Phinehas Lyman, 13 4	Timothy Eastman,
Timothy Lyman,	Ichabod Hyde, 6s.
Joseph Hawley,	Paul Davison,
Samuel Clark,	Daniel Bowen,
Samuel Cook,	Jonas Haywood,
Elisha Porter,	Nathan Robards,
Stephen Goodman,	Nath. Humphry,
Moses Hubbard,	Nath. Humphry jun.
Oliver Smith,	Caleb Martin, 13s4d.
Benjamin Coult,	Daniel Tillison, jun.
Daniel Coult,	Eleana Sprague,
Edmund Hubbard,	Thomas Chittendon.

JONATHAN PEIRCE, Collector.

Brookfield, December 12, 1785. 35—7.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by RUSSELL and RUSSELL,
At their Office near the Court House, where any commands in the Printing or Book-Binding Business will be carefully attended to and duly executed. And where all Productions of Genius, Political Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are thankfully received. Advertisements of no more length than breadth are inserted three weeks for Six Shillings.

[VOL. III. NUMB. 139]

VERMONT GAZETTE.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,--WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

LEGHORN, (Italy) Sept. 16.

It is said that the Corsair who has for some time infested the Mediterranean, and who cut the throats of the crews of all the ships which had fallen a prey to him, has been taken by four caravelles, belonging to the Grand Seignior. Having met him they gave him chace, and forced him to take refuge in Tripoli, but the Bey, at the request of the Ottoman commander, delivered up the pirate & his crew, consisting of two hundred men, who were carried to Constantinople.

VIENNA, Sept. 26.

A new company is formed at Trieste, for carrying on a trade to North America. The funds of this association, which will continue fifteen years is 1000 shares of 500 florins each.

October 1. It is beyond a doubt that some great events is in preparation on the borders of Turkey, but it is not yet known whether the Ottoman empire will will be the aggressor, or Russia herself commence hostilities. It is said, that 40,000 Russians are on their march, & even that they are already arrived in Moldavia.

ROME, Sept. 28.

We have received certain accounts from Norica and Caria, as well as other places in that neighbourhood, that they have felt some strong shocks of earthquakes which continued several days; the affrighted inhabitants have fled to the open countries, where they are employed in prayers to Heaven for protection from the dire effects of such dreadful calamities.

VENICE, October 8.

It is neither against Tunis nor the United Provinces of the low countries that the extraordinary armaments making by our Court, both by sea and land, are directed. The Ottoman Porte is the only power against which the arms of the Republic will be turned, in conformity to the alliance lately concluded between our court and those of Vienna and Petersburgh.

LONDON, October 2.

According to a Benedictine calculation in a religious book found in a monastry in Germany, there have been of the order of Benedictines, 24 Popes, 200 Cardinals, 7000 Archbishops, 15000 Bishops 15000 abbots, 40,000 confessors, 3000 martyrs and apostles, and 4000 saints.

According to letters from the West Indies, the French Governor of the Island of Tobago, which was ceded to France by the last peace, had, by orders from home, caused such privileges to be granted to the original settlers, even to the practice of their religion uncontrouled, as was likely to prevent many from leaving the island the utility of which to France is already very apparent.

Miss Ann Frankland, daughter of the Reverend Mr. William Frankland of York, being fondling a little dog in her lap, was bitten in her lip by the animal, who was not perceived to be mad. Upon her crying out, a maid servant, who was then employed in washing the linen of the family, ran immediately to her assistance; but in taking the dog away was herself severely bitten in the arm. The consequence was, that Miss Frankland, not apprehending her danger, and therefore applying no remedy, was seized with the hydrophobia, and died with all the usual symptoms of that dreadful disorder. The maid continuing her business of washing, with her arm for several hours in the soapsuds, escaped all the calamitous consequences of the accident. Whence it was concluded that the searching quality of the soap had perfectly secured her from the fatal effects of such an accident. Whether the like experiment may be preventive of the evils attending the bite of mad animals in other subjects, may be worthy of trial.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 11.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Arnot, dated Ceres, Scotland, October 6.

"Yesterday afternoon the sky being clear and a gentle breeze blowing from the S S W whilst I was overlooking the stacking of some corn in my barnyard, a boy, who was standing by me, took notice of what he thought to be a hawk soaring at a very great and uncommon height. After looking attentively at the object, which appeared due south from me, and evidently higher than some thin clouds that were floating near it, I was convinced it was no bird. At this time, which was about five minutes before four o'clock, it had the appearance of a globe or ball, six inches in diameter, & seemed suspended without motion: This was owing to its surprizing and almost incredible degree of elevation, and to its moving directly towards me. As I knew Mr. Lunardi was to ascend at Edinburgh on Wednesday the fifth inst. and as the wind blew directly from Edinburgh toward Ceres, I was persuaded that the object which presented itself to view was Lunardi's balloon. I then called upon my neighbours and acquaintance to come and see the ærial traveller: they thought me in jest, but upon my assuring them that I was serious they came out and saw the object which I pointed to them, but could not believe that it was Mr. Lunardi. While we gazed the intervening clouds two or three times intercepted our view, and as the balloon came out from behind the clouds, the rays of the sun reflected from the west side of it, gave it the appearance of the moon seen by day light, five or six days after the change.

"About ten minutes after four the balloon began to descend, and got below the clouds; it now assumed an oblong figure, and appeared much larger; the basket and flag also became visible. Multitudes now got sight of it, & the whole country was alarmed as it drew near the earth, and sailed along with an awful kind of grandeur and majesty, the sight gave much pleasure to such as knew what it was, but terribly alarmed such as were unacquainted with it.

"About twenty minutes after four Mr. Lunardi cast out his anchor, and the balloon rested near the coal town of Callinge a mile east from Ceres."

A Narrative of the captivity and escape of Mrs. Frances Scott, an inhabitant of Washington county, Virginia.

ON Wednesday the 29th day of June, 1785, late in the evening, a large company of armed men passed the house on their way to Kentucky: Some part of whom encamped within two miles. Mr. Scott living on a frontier part generally made the family watchful; but on this calamitous day, after so large a body had passed, he lay down in his bed and unfortunately left one of the doors of his house open, the children were also in bed and asleep. Mrs. Scott was nearly undrest, when to her unutterable astonishment and horror, she saw rushing in at the door that was left open, painted savages, with presented arms, making a hedious shriek. Mr. Scott being awake, instantly jumped from his bed, but was immediately fired at: he forced his way through the midst of the enemy and got out at the door, but fell a few paces from thence. An indian seized Mrs. Scott and ordered her to a particular spot and not to move: others stabbed and cut the throats of the three youngest children in their bed, and afterwards lifted them up and dashed them on the floor, near the mother: the eldest a beautiful girl of eight years old, awoke and escaped out of the bed, and ran to her mamma with the most plaintive accents, crying, O mamma, mamma, save me! the mother, in the deepest anguish of spirit, and with a flood of tears intreated the savages to spare her child; but with a brutal fierceness they tomahawked and stabbed her in the mother's arms. Adjacent to Mr. Scott's dwelling house another family lived, of the name of Ball. The indians also attacked them at the same instant they did Mr. Scott; but the door being shut, the enemy fired into the house through an opening between two logs, and and killed a young lad, and then assayed to break the door open, but a surviving brother fired thro' the door, and the enemy desisted, and went off; the remaining part of the family ran out of the house and escaped. In Mr. Scott's house were four good rifles well loaded, and a good deal of cloathing and furniture part of which belonged to people that had left it on their way to Kentucky. The Indians loaded themselves with the plunder, being thirteen in number, then speedily made off, and travelled all night; next morning their chief allotted to each man his share, and detached nine of the party to steal horses from the inhabitants on Clinch. The eleventh day after Mrs. Scott's captivity, the four indians that had her in charge, stopped at a place fixed upon for a rendezvous and to hunt, being now in great want of provisions. Three went out, and the chief being an old man, was left to take care of the prisoner, who, by this time expressed a willingness to proceed to the indian towns, which seemed to have the desired effect of lessening her keeper's vigilance. In the day time, as the old man was graining a deer skin, the captive pondering on her situation, and anxiously looking for an opportunity to make her escape, took the resolution, and went to the indian carelessly, asked liberty to go a small distance to a stream of water to wash the blood off her apron, that had remained besmeared since the fatal night of the murder of her little daughter. He told her in the English tongue, *go along*; she then passed by him, his face being in a different direction from that she was going, and he very busy. She, after getting to the water proceeded on without delay, made to a high barren mountain, and travelled until late in the evening, when she came down into the valley in search of the track she had been taken along, hoping thereby to find the way back without the risk of being lost, and perishing with hunger in uninhabited parts. On coming across the valley to the river side, supposed to be the easterly branch of Kentucky river, she observed in the sand tracks of two men, that had gone up the river and had just returned. She concluded these to have been her pursuers, which excited emotions of gratitude and thankfulness to divine providence for so timely a deliverance. Being without any provisions having no kind of weapon or tool to assist her in getting any, & being almost destitute of cloathing, also knowing that a vast tract of rugged high mountains intervened, between where she was & the inhabitants easterly, and the distance of the Kentucky settle-

ments unknown, and she almost as ignorant as a child of the method of steering through the woods, excited painful sensations. But certain death, either by hunger or wild beasts, seemed preferable to being in the power of beings who had excited in her mind such horror. She addressed heaven for protection, and taking courage advanced forward.

After travelling three days she had nearly met with the indians as she supposed, that had been sent to Clinch to steal horses, but providentially hearing their approach she concealed herself among the cane until the enemy had passed. This giving a fresh alarm, and her mind being filled with consternation, she got lost, proceeding backwards and forwards for several days; at length she came to a river that seemed to come from the east, and concluding it to be Sandy River she resolved to trace its source which is adjacent to the Clinch settlements. After proceeding up the same several days, she came to where the river runs through the great laurel mountain, where is a prodigious water fall, and numerous high craggy cliffs along the water edge, that way seem'd impassable, and the mountain steep and difficult; however our mournful traveller concluded that the latter way was the best. She therefore ascended for some time, but coming to a range of inaccessible rocks she turned her course towards the foot of the mountain & the river side; after getting into a deep gully, & passing over several high steep rocks she reached the river side, where to her inexpressible affliction she found, that a perpendicular rock, or rather one that hung over, fifteen or twenty feet high, formed the bank. Here a solemn pause took place; she essayed to return, but the heighth of the steeps and rocks she had descended over prevented her. She then returned to the edge of the precipice, and viewed the bottom of it as the certain spot to end all her troubles, or remain on the top to pine away with hunger or be devoured by wild beasts. After serious meditation and devout exercises, she determined on leaping from the height, and accordingly jumped off, and although the place she had to alight was exceedingly rocky and uneven not a bone was broken, but being exceedingly stunned by the fall, she remained unable to proceed for some time. The dry season caused the river to be shallow, she travelled in it, and where she could by its edge, until she got through the mountain, which she concluded was several miles. After this, as she was travelling along the bank of the river, a venomous snake bit her on the ancle, she had strength to kill it and knowing its kind, concluded that death must soon overtake her. By this time Mrs. Scott was reduced to a meer skeleton by grief, hunger, and fatigue. Probably this state of her body was the means of preserving her from the effects of the poison: be that as it may, so is was that very little pain succeeded the bite, and what little swelling there was fell into her feet. Our wanderer now left the river, and after proceeding a good distance, she came to where the valley parted into two, each leading a different course. Here a paintul suspence again took place: she was a forlorn creature, almost exhausted, and certain if she was led out of the way, she should never see a civilized human creature again. During this soliloquy a beautiful bird passed close by her, fluttering along the ground and went out of sight up one of the vallies. This drew her attention, and, whilst considering what it might mean, another bird of the same appearance in like manner fluttered by her, and took the same valley the other had done. This determined her choice of the way, and in two days being the eleventh of August she reached the settlement on Clinch called New Garden; whereas she has since been informed by woodmen, that had she taken the other valley it would have led her back towards the Ohio. Mrs. Scott relates that the indians told her, that the party was composed of four different nations, two of whom she thinks they named Delawares and Mingoes.

She further relates that during her wandering, from the 10th of July to the 11th of August, she had no other subsistence but chewing young cane stalks and swallowing the juice, eating sassafras leaves and some other plants she did not know the names of: That on her journey she saw buffaloes, elks, deer, and frequently bears and wolves; not one of which, altho some passed very near her, offered to do her the least harm. one day a bear came near her with a young fawn in his mouth, and on discovering her he dropped his prey & ran off. Hunger prompted her to go and take the flesh & eat it; but on reflection, she desisted, thinking that the bear might return and devour her; besides, she had an aversion to taste raw flesh.

Mrs. Scott continues in a low state of health, and remains inconsolable for the loss of her family, particularly bewailing the cruel death of her little daughter.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina,) December 15

Extract of a letter from Savannah in Georgia, dated Nov. 24.

"I mentioned in my former letter, that the Commissioners from Congress had met the indians at Golphinton, and that the indians had returned satisfied; This was the then report: Since that Mr. Telfair, one of the commissioners appointed by this State has arrived here from the treaty. It seems in commission of the Georgia Agents, they were directed to protest against any proceedings of the Congress Commissioners, that militate against the rights privileges and sovereignty of the state. Two kings or head men only met: In the articles of the treaty it was mentioned, that Congress claimed an exclusive right to the soil: That secondly, if a white man should trespass upon the indians, the white man should be sent to Congress, who were to point out the mode of trying him. To these two articles the Commissioners for the State of Georgia made a protest, and broke up the Congress of Continental commissioners. A few days after, seventeen kings or head men from the upper and lower creeks, met the agents of this state, who were empowered to treat with the indians; they did so, and obtained a session of country from them in addition to what they had already granted, by running a temporary line from the Canouchie to the head of the southern branch of the St. Mary, giving a tract of land of about sixty miles by forty. After this the indians returned home, without entering into any treaty with the commissioners from Congress."

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.

Extract of a letter from one of the Virginia Delegates, dated Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1785.

"Congress have alarmed us all by taking cognizance of petitions from the Indiana, Vandalia, Illinois and Ouabache companies.

"Our delegates have opposed their proceedings warmly, but the committe to whom the affair was referred, determined to proceed on it and have reported favorably; it is said Congress have not confirmed any thing relative to it, but it is said they talk of cutting off Virginia at the Aleghanys. This is too serious to pass over, and must breed mischief, which it may not be in our view to describe the consequences of.

"Every body sees the necessity of making a good government on our new settlements on this side the Ohio, the moment the people are able to support it; but to give all the country to private companies is unsufferable. You will no doubt see the fatal tendency of Congress thus cutting our country in pieces, at the instance of private jobbers, and land speculators. A great number of emissaries may be expected among the back people to persuade to this measure, but we see through their wicked designs.

"The Pennsylvanians will have the chief of the back country, if they succeed in their schemes, and they will bribe the back people, if possible, to second their designs.

"N. B However patriotic some of the writers sentiments may be, it must astonish the honest politicians of the age to learn, that what was blamed in 1781, as an abominable wickedness, can be advocated by the same set of men in 1785. For instance, that singular piece of land jobbing the purchasing for a private company a great extent of country adjoining the Muscle shoals. *O tempora! O Mores!*"

Extract of a letter from Wilmington (Delaware) January 4.

"By a private letter from Baltimore we learn that on the 23d ult. a dreadful fire broke out there, which consumed three two story houses, besides several small buildings. Three thousand jars were melted in one of houses. This accident happ by hot embers being put in cask in the cellar, which took and communicated the flames to floor. Three or four per narrowly escaped with their li having lain in their beds till were almost suffocated, they dragged from the impending d ger by the timely aid of fr friendly hand."

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, January

A new and promising manu tory has lately been established Mons, G llet de la Vallee and at Parker's Falls, New-Hamp shire, under the patronage of Hon. Major-General Sullivan whose house we are informed manufacturers now reside. T have made considerable prog and are now selling large butt of all colours from six to tw coppers per dozen and small in proportion; mohair of all lours at two coppers per ske silk knee-garters of all colo at ten coppers per pair: com do. six coppers; hair button hats at eight coppers per doz fashionable loops for hats at coppers per yard; round do one copper per yard; white of different qualities and pr We are likewise told that have machines for doubling twisting all sorts of thread for ing, embroidering, making or for fabricating silk or co hose; for making all sorts of bons and lace, either of thr woollen, cotton, silk, gold or ver: They have also looms making superfine broad-cloa and other fine cloths, either cording to the French or Eng fashion, equal in fineness and in to the manufactures of any co try. It is likewise added, they not only have the machi for making the before mentio articles, but that they are perfe capable of fabricating them, of establishing and carrying many other kinds of manuf turres. The benefits to be de ed to the United States from encouragement of domestic ma factures, are as numerous and i portant as they are obvious.— one therefore, in whose bre one spark of patriotism is al will withhold encouragement fr such laudable efforts for benefit our country.

It is the given opinion of o of the first characters in Ameri that the salvation of the Unit States depends upon an implic compliance with the definiti treaty of peace; and that o failure on this head is the reaso of Great-Britain's refusing to gi up our frontier posts, or enterin into any commercial treaty wit us; and that unless the State give liberty for such persons t return, as through fear, or othe motives of a similar nature ab sconded at the commencement the late struggle for liberty; an who have not rendered themselve obnoxious by taking up arms a gainst their country, or in othe

ways assisting our common enemies, the consequences will prove alarming! The above are the sentiments of a character, who may well be termed the father of America, the real patriot, the honest citizen; whose name shall brighten the page of future annals; while historians enwrapt, shall record his deeds with pleasure.

A sage American, on being asked by his son, when he thought America would be a great people, replied, when they are a virtuous people. And when, continues the son, do you think they will become a rich people? When they become an honest people. And when shall America be respected by the nations of Europe? when, replied the sage, they pay more attention to public faith and less attention to trifles. However simple the above answers may appear, they are truths in which the interest of America is greatly concerned.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Stevens, lately captured by the Algerines, dated Algiers, August 30, 1785, to his owner in Boston.

"I was, when I saw the ship first, that captured us, about two miles from a fort a little to the eastward of St. Vincents. I could have anchored under the guns, out of danger, and could have hoisted out my boat and ran ashore; but it must be so. Capt. Obrian, in a ship bound to Philadelphia, from St. Ubes, was taken six days after. We have sent a letter to Congress for a redemption, but I expect no relief there. Here I must moulder out my days. Charles Logie, Esq; the English Consul, and much of a gentleman, took us out of that dreadful hole, where we were put, having only three black loaves per day, about one pound and nothing else to subsist on; he keeps us at his house. C. Logie, Esq; pays two dollars a month for each of us to the King. We have sent letters to Mr. Harrison at Cadiz. Foresight (mate of the vessel) is in the King's house, as a cook, the people are in his garden. My people and the ship's crew, in all, are twenty-one. We have wrote to Mr. Harrison for subsistence and cloaths, for we are all naked. I beg the merchants in Boston would take due notice of Mr. Logie, for his goodness in general. We expect a letter of direction from Mr. Harrison to Mr. Logie, for a needful supply. Twenty sail will be fitted out in about two months: besides the King of Morocco makes prizes of all Americans."

Extract of a letter from Seneca, Nov. 1785.

"According to promise I write to you the first opportunity after my return from Seneca. I saw the Cherokee Indians that had arrived when I left the place. My business would permit me to tarry but two days, during which time I had an opportunity to hear the head warrior speak. He told the Commissioners, that God made the red people of this earth, and placed them on the same to live, and we must know they were the men on the ground. They were the natives, who in former times could range about the country without restraint—it was not so now; but however he wished, that those who now possessed what once was theirs, would be united in friendship. He said the white people loved large corn fields, and they had been induced to give up much land, but that was not all, what was still their own was settled against their consent; but still they wished for peace."

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, published in BOSTON.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

I WAS pleased to see the advertisement of the Boston Circulating Library in your last paper. As a friend to that food which is calculated for the support and refreshment of the mind, I wish success to the plan. In the present deranged state of our commercial affairs, and the consequent general difficulty of providing for the body, an attention to the mind highly becomes us. A due proportion of time allotted to useful and agreable books, would remove in a great measure our painful apprehension of outward wants. It would lead us to feel (what we are too apt to forget) that man is more than a mere animal, and that there are objects, which, though they lie beyond the ken of sense, can inspire him with serenity and joy. We should learn increasing contentment under external evils, which would be much lessened by a prevailing regard to intellectual objects. We should believe that we might be happy without the luxuries of life, and that a sumptuous table, glittering equipage and splendid habit, might rationally be dispensed with, for the humbler scenes of mediocrity and the exalted pleasures of the soul.

Indeed it would be an happy & honorable circumstance to us as a people, to frequent the too much deserted shops of our booksellers, and to pay less attention to the ornaments of the body. I have ever esteemed this class of citizens as highly honorable and useful. While others afford us the necessaries and conveniences which relate to our inferior and animal part, these furnish us with food & cloathing for the rational and distinguishing part of our natures. The efforts of the learned and the good for the intellectual delight and improvement of mankind, are ranged on their shelves, and present themselves to the acceptance of the customer for a trifling sum.

In the middle dark ages of Europe, it is well known that books were so scarce and dear, that persons of considerable fortune were unable to purchase a very small library. Dr. Robertson informs us from good authority, that the Countess of Anjou paid for a copy of the Homilies of Haimon, Bishop of Halberstadt, 200 sheep, 40 bushels of wheat, & the same quantity of rye and millet. The invention of the art of making paper and printing, which succeeded this dark period, gives to those of the most moderate fortune, an opportunity of possessing better libraries than the kings & nobles of former centuries.

Works which have cost their authors the labour of years, can now be purchased by the earnings of a day. If our booksellers were more encouraged, they could afford to lessen their prices, of which some complain, and which, through the small demand for books now prevalent, could not otherways be lessened, so as to afford any competent support and encouragement to them. Thus the generality could better afford to become purchasers, and a taste for mental improvement might be more extensively and equally diffused among the people.

A CONSTANT CUSTOMER.

To the Editor of the Westminster Magazine.

IT is perhaps, natural for a girl on whom nature has lavished many personal charms, to be a little proud of herself. I am a young woman, and am admired by both sexes for the delicacy of my shape, and the pleasing regularity of my features: but I have no fortune, & this exposes me to many humiliating circumstances.

If I join in a party of pleasure with those of the same humble situation in life with myself, as I always endeavour to be agreeable, I am sure to be the favourite of the women, and attract the adoration of the men; but if a RICH female makes one of the party, I am then but little regarded. Tho' she may be as ugly as Shipton, and as stupid as an idiot, yet all crowd around the Idol of Fortune.

Are not the beautiful eyes of a Shepherdess as worthy of admiration as those of a Queen? Shall empty riches or titles be preferred to vivacity and sweetness of manners? Or would you admire an ugly face, merely because it is descended in a regular line from twenty Duchesses?

Fontenelle, in one of his Letters to a Friend on this subject, after finely ridiculing the nice punctilio's of the French with regard to birth and nobility, makes this just observation: "Ladies of Fashion seem to have declared war against Nature. Their complexions are borrowed, often ruined; their stature is shortened by grimace, and it is in them a crime to be rational. The misfortune is, we often discover in the MAID, what we in vain wish to see in the MISTRESS."

This, Sir, brings to my remembrance a picture which I saw, when a child, in the arbour of a gentleman's country retreat. The figure was gigantic, and in its countenance appeared something at once pleasing and tremendous. In his right-hand he seemed eagerly to grasp a purse, and in his left he held a mask, which many who stood on that side of him seemed earnestly desirous of wearing. On his forehead was pencilled MONEY, and on the base of the pedestal that supported him, were these words:

Whoe'er gets me need need never fear,
He's learn'd, he's wise, or whatsoe'er
He pleases.

Reflections of this kind, Sir, had thrown me into an odd situation. I hated myself, and railed against fortune: I became pensive, and melancholy, and totally lost all my usual gaiety and chearfulness. Luckily for me the situation of my mind attracted the attention of my old Aunt, who has seen much of the world, and made the study of it her principal pursuit. The advice she gave me on this occasion may, perhaps, be as useful to a few of your numerous readers, as it has been to me.

"My dear niece, (said she to me, after having made me confess the cause of my despondence) cease to envy the preference given to the Daughters of Fortune, since, if they have not accomplishments capable of supporting the dignity of their station, however they may be idolized in public they will ever be despised in private. Happiness does not consist in external parade: it is seated in the mind; and the meanest servant, contented in her situation, is more happy than a queen. Pleasures, indolence, and luxury not only destroy the constitution but soon cease to enchant, and become dull, irksome, and insipid. The rural maiden, who rises with Aurora, who enjoys the beauties of the morn, and partakes with the appetite of her homly repast, is infinitely more happy than those dignified ladies who eat without hunger, who assume the appearance of joy amidst jealousy and envy, and to whom a perpetual round of pleasures, only in appearance, is worse than servitude. All the high encomiums lavished on the happiness of an exalted station of life, are but the sounding brass, or as the tinkling cymbal."

AMARYLLIS.

BENNINGTON, January 30.

We hear from Scatacook, that on Saturday or Sunday last, Hoosick River broke up, and carried off the bridge near Tull's Mills. The loss is estimated at £1,600.

JONAS PARK,
Clock and Watch-Maker from the City of Philadelphia,
Hereby informs the Public,

THAT he carries on his Business in the east part of Bennington, one mile south of General Safford's dwelling house. He make brass eight day clocks equal to any imported from London, and on reasonable terms. He repairs all kinds of time pieces, and makes any part that may be wanting. He likewise works at every branch of the gold and silver smith's business.

Ladies and Gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on good usage, and the smallest favors will be gratefully acknowledged.

Said Park will receive in payment for his work any kind of country produce.

Bennington, Jan. 30, 1785.

This is to give notice to all the Proprietors of the townships of Bolton, Middlesex, Waterbury, and Duxbury, respectively, that there is a tax granted by the proprietors of each of said towns, at their meeting of proprietors, legally warned and holden at Capt. Josiah Wright's, innholder, in Pownal, on the 11th day of January instant, the taxes are as follows, in Bolton, 38 shillings, in Middlesex, 32 shillings, and in Waterbury, 36 shillings per right, for the purpose of defraying the cost of surveying the two last divisions, in each of said towns, and twenty six shillings per right in Duxbury, for one division of 100 acres. The proprietors in each of the aforesaid towns, are required to pay the above mentioned taxes forthwith, to us the subscribers.

ISAAC HITCHCOCK, of Kingsbury, State of New-York.
JOSEPH HINSDALE of Bennington.

Bennington, January 26, 1786.

The DEBTOR's *Soliloquy.*

A PARODY.

TO break! or not to break!
that is the queſtion---
hether 'tis nobler for a man to ſuffer
e bolts and irons of a diſmal priſon;
to take arms againſt the watch-ful Sher ffs
nd by oppoſing ſcape them---To break--to fly--
o more; and by thus flying, to ſay we pay
ur numerous debts, and ſhun the thouſand ſhocks
Poor debtors feel,--'tis a conſummation
Devoutly to be wiſh'd. To break, to fly--
To fly--perchance be caught; ay, there's the rub--
For in the Sheriff's gripe what pains may come
When we have ſhuffled thus to make eſcape,
Muſt give us pauſe. There's the reſpect
That adds calamity to the debtors life.
For who would bear the whips & ſcorns of time,
Th' oppreſſors wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The paugs of poverty the laws delay,
The inſolence of office and the ſpurns
That ſuff'ring debtors take in durance vile,
When they themſelves their liberty might gain
By flying to a diſtant ſhore? who'd confinement bear
To groan and ſweat beneath a ſtagnant air,
Which threaten's pallid ſickneſs, rueful death,
With fears of th' undiſcover'd country,
From whoſe bourn no traveller returns:
And ſhall we rather bear thoſe ills we have
Than fly beyond the reach of graſping creditors;
Where once again life's dubious ſcenes we'll try,
While enterprizes of great pith & moment,
Our credit loſt regain?

N O N S E N S E.

About Bones.

ALL men have *bones*--in their bodies a ſufficient number, could they be content--but they muſt forſooth ſeek to have other *bones*.

The *Stateſman's bone* is a good place--look at him while he picks it. What a ſnarling he makes if any one dares approach it; there he keeps gnawing and gnawing, until a ſtronger cur than he ſnaps it from him. Yet he never loſes ſight of his favourite bone.

Two great dogs *North* and *Fox*, ſnarled for many years about a bone, and juſt as they were about to divide it amicably, in came a little puppy, and ſnatching up the bone ran away with it.

The Lawyer has his *bone--a good fee*---which he keeps mumbling at untill he can get no more marrow, then leaves off in hopes of another.

The *Parſon* has an eccleſiaſtical *bone*--a good living--no cur ſnarls more when he has got it, but he is a ſpaniel all over before the bone is thrown to him; yet on the very firſt ſight of it he cries, *Nolo Epiſcopari*, which is, being interpreted, I am exceeding glad to get at it.

The Phyſician too has his bone, which is moſt commonly *a bone of contention* between him and the patient, the latter wiſhing to be well, and the former inclining to prolong the diſtemper. There are very pretty pickings from medical bones.

The merchant has an excellent bone in time of war, called a contract. There is a deal of meat in this bone, and the juices and marrow are rich and palateable, but they are extravagant maſters who throw ſuch bones to their dogs. They might ſerve ta feed many a poor family.

The trading juſtice has many excellent bones. Indeed, every poor or rich devil who comes under his knowledge, is a bone which he will not throw into Newgate, until he has picked it quite clean.

Every man therefore has his bone, every man will pick his bone, and keep it as long as he can.

B O N M O T.

A few mornings after the marriage of Miſs Young with Mr. Pope, a lady of her acquaintance met her, and after the uſual compliments had paſſed, of congratulations on the marriage. "Pray," ſays the lady to the new bride, "how do you like *Pope's Eſſay*?" The new married lady archly replied, "I find a ſimilarity of ſentiment in all thoſe works perfectly conſonant to *Young's Night Thoughts*."

To all FEMALES whom it may concern:

LADIES,

A Good wife ſhould be like three things; which three things ſhe ſhould not be like.

First. She ſhould be like a ſnail, always keep within her own houſe. But ſhe ſhould not be like a ſnail, *to carry all ſhe has upon her back.*

Second. She ſhould be like an echo, to ſpeak when ſhe is ſpoken to; but ſhe ſhould not be like an echo, *always to have the laſt word.*

Third. She ſhould be like a town clock, always keep time and regularity; but ſhe ſhould not be like a town clock to ſpeak ſo *loud* that *all the town may hear her*.

All perſons who are indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by book or note, are required to make immediate payment, in caſh or wheat, or expect to account with ISAAC TICHENOR, Eſq;

GAIUS SMITH.

January 11th, 1786.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Monkton, in the county of Addiſon and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors: Theſe are therefore to notify to the ſaid proprietors that they meet at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Elijah Dewey, innholder in Bennington, on the 14th day of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. Firſt. To chooſe a moderator to govern ſaid meeting. 2. To chuſe a proprietor's Clerk. 3. To ſee if the proprietors will finiſh laying out the ſecond diviſion, and proceed to laying out the remainder of ſaid townſhip. 4. To ſee if the proprietors will raiſe a ſum of money by tax, to defrey the expence of cutting and clearing roads, and do any other buſineſs that may be thought neceſſary to be done at ſaid meeting.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Juſtice Peace.

Bennington, January 21, 1786.

The gentlemen Phyſicians and Surgeons of the Counties of Bennington, Rutland, and parts adjacent, are hereby notified, that a meeting of the firſt Medical Society in the State of Vermont, (as eſtabliſhed by Act of Aſſembly) is adjourned to eleven o'clock in the morning of the ſecond Wedneſday of February next, at the dwelling houſe of Major Joſeph Fay, in Bennington. All perſons of the aforeſaid faculties, who are deſirous of making advances in the healing art, ſo neceſſary for the relief of the diſtreſſed, are invited to give their attendance at the above time and place. Thoſe inclined to become members, may, at that time, know the mode of admittance.

Dinner to be on the table at preciſely half after one o'clock, P. M.

By agreement of the Society,

JONAS FAY, Preſident.

Bennington, January 14, 1786.

Notice is hereby given to all thoſe perſons claiming property in the lands, in the townſhip of Barnett, in the county of Orange, in the State of Vermont; granted to Simon Stevens, Abijah Willard, Nathan Baldwin, William Jenniſon Sterne, Aſle Willard, Thomas Sterne, Levi Willard, Thomas Furber, William Grimes, David Brewſter, Joſeph Stevens, Samuel How, Robert Lard Fowle, Nathan Willard, Henry Quincy, Samuel Hall, Daniel Fowle, Jonathan Brewer, Elijah Alexander, Thomas Davis, John Ellis, Samuel Whitmore, Samuel Marble, John Gould, Jeremiah Hall, Matthew Livermore, Simon Stevens, Joſeph Hammond, Benjamin Melvin, John Pearce, Jonathan Hammond, Thomas Sterne Stevens, Abijah Willard, jun. Benjamin Hall, John Blunt, Henry Appleton, John Odiorne, Meſhac Bell, jun. Benjamin Bell, ſen. Daniel Odiorne, Samuel Hobert, John Lard, Hon. Theodore Atkinſon, jun. Nathaniel Burrell, Eſq; William Temple, Eſq; and two ſhares granted to Benning Wentworth, Eſq; that their lands will be ſold at Vendue, on the twenty-ſeventh day of February next, at nine o'clock in the morning at the houſe of Simon Stevens, Eſquire in Springfield, unleſs the taxes voted on each right of land in ſaid townſhip of Barnett, on the firſt day of November laſt, ſhall then have been paid to

SAMUEL STEVENS, Collector.

Charleſtown, January 3, 1786.

The proprietors of Turnerſburgh, in the county of Orange, and ſtate of Vermont, are hereby notified to meet at the houſe of Amos Robinſon, in Hartford, in the county of Windſor, and ſtate aforeſaid, on the ſecond Tueſday of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1 To chooſe a moderator to govern ſaid meeting. 2. To ſee what the proprietors will do to incourage the building of mills in ſaid town. 3. To ſee if the proprietors will give a certain number liberty to pitch their ſecond diviſion lots. 4. To ſee if the proprietors will draw their ſecond diviſion lots; and do any other buſineſs they ſhall think proper,

ELISHA LATHROP,
LEMUEL HOUGH, } Prop's Comm.
JOHN GRISWOLD.

Lebanon, December 20, 1785. 35—40

The proprietors of Cambridge, in the county of Addiſon, and ſtate of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by ſaid proprietors on the third day of May 1785, to defray the expence of compleating the firſt diviſion lots, clearing roads, &c. are hereby informed that ſo much of their lands will be ſold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling houſe of Amos Faſſett, Eſq; innholder in ſaid Cambridge, on the 22nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. as will diſcharge ſaid tax, with all legal coſts, unleſs ſaid tax be ſooner diſcharged. The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the ſum of two pound eight ſhillings on each original right,

Samuel Robinſon,	Joſhua Stanton,
Jonathan Faſſett,	Hezekiah Smith,
Nathan Leonard,	Uriah Seymour,
Daniel Kingſley, jun.	Chancy Seymour,
Ezra Fellows,	Sylveſter Seymour,
Jeremiah Bingham,	Lois Wood,
Thomas Brown, jun.	Joſeph Hinſdell,
Jonathan Robinſon,	Nathaniel Wood,
Eliſha Field,	Iſaac Hatheway,
Amos Faſſett,	Fredrick Hopkins,
Joſeph Tyler,	Thomas Porter,
Abiathar Waldo,	Thomas Moredock,
Ebenezer Drury,	

GIDEON HOUSE, Collector.

Bennington, December 27, 1785. 37—40

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of Cambridge, in the county of Addiſon, and ſtate of Vermont, to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors. Theſe are therefore to warn them to meet at the Dwelling houſe of Amos Faſſett, Eſq; in ſaid Cambridge, on the 21ſt day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon; To ſee if they will raiſe money for ſervice done in ſurveying the ſecond diviſion and making roads.

JOHN FASSET, Proprietors Clerk.

Cambridge, December 12, 1785.

The proprietors of Chittenden, in the County of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are informed, that a tax of one pound ten ſhillings, was granted on each right or ſhare of land in ſaid townſhip in July laſt, and committed to me to collect, this is therefore to notify the proprietors that unleſs ſaid tax is paid by the firſt Thurſday in March next, ſo much of each delinquents right will be ſold at Public Vendue at the houſe of Nathaniel Ladd, in ſaid Chittenden, at ten o'Clock in the forenoon as will pay ſaid tax with all legal coſt ariſing thereon.

NATHANIEL LADD, Collector.

Dated Chittenden, December 31, 1785

The proprietors of Brookfield, in the county of Orange, and ſtate of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of twenty ſhillings, on each right of land in ſaid townſhip granted by the proprietors at a legal meeting held at the dwelling houſe of Eliſha Burton, Eſq; in Norwich, on the 4th of March 1785, for the purpoſe of cutting and clearing roads, and laying out the third diviſion of lots, are informed, that ſo much of each delinquents right will be ſold at public vendue, at the dwelling houſe of Capt. William Heaton, in Thetford, on the ſecond Wedneſday of February next, at nine o'clock in the morning as will diſcharge ſaid tax, with legal coſts unleſs prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the ſum of twenty ſhillings due on each right which has no ſum annexed. viz.

Nathaniel Bruſh,	Samuel Gayford,
Lucretia Coult,	John Eaſtman,
Phinehas Lyman, 13 4	Timothy Eaſtman,
Timothy Lyman,	Ichabod Hyde, 6s.
Joſeph Hawley,	Paul Daviſon,
Samuel Clark,	Daniel Bowen,
Samuel Cook,	Jonas Haywood,
Eliſha Porter,	Nathan Robards,
Stephen Goodman,	Nath. Humphry,
Moſes Hubbard,	Nath. Humphry jun.
Oliver Smith,	Caleb Martin, 1s 4d.
Benjamin Coult,	Daniel Tilliſon, jun.
Daniel Coult,	Eleana Sprague,
Edmund Hubbard,	Thomas Chittendon.

JONATHAN PEIRCE, Collector.

Brookfield, December 12, 1785. 35—7.

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